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ALASKAN HOMESTEADER

CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE



NOVEMBER 1959

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FIND IT PAYS—We had a dandy bull sale. That \$12 ad in each issue warrants a mention. See you at Dallas in January.—F. E. Messersmith, Alliance, Nebr.

LUCKY—We have had a good hay crop and the moisture is ample, which makes us more fortunate than some others.—Roy Alleman, Mullen, Nebr.

"BEST BUY"—I can't help wondering where fat steers brought \$18 in 1937, as printed in your August issue. I just looked up some old records and
(Continued on Page 30)

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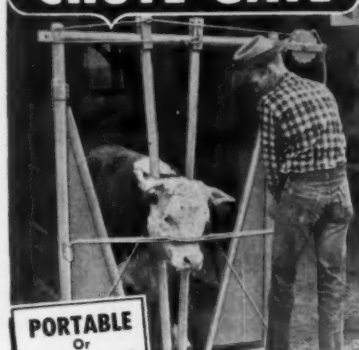
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The Lookout

NUMBERS PREVIEW

A preview of the livestock numbers situation is given in a release by the feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association. This committee, made up of 24 college and experiment station men, representing the major feeding sections of the country, has this to say about—

BEEF CATTLE: Numbers are expected to total 69,500,000 head on Jan. 1, 1960, which would be an all-time high. This is approximately 8 per cent higher than a year ago. There will be substantially more calves and yearlings.

SHEEP: Numbers are expected to increase about 2 per cent during the feed year ending Sept. 30, 1960. Improved forage and continuing increase in farm flock size in the non-range states is expected to result in an increase of lambs marketed. Feeder lambs to be fattened are expected to increase slightly.

HOGS: The 1959 fall pig crop is estimated at 44,912,000 head, 6 per cent more than last year. Approximately 59,664,000 pigs will be produced in the spring of 1960, 2 per cent more than in 1959. Average slaughter weight of all hogs marketed in the 1959-60 feeding year may be 237 pounds, the same as 1958-59.

POULTRY: Commercial broiler production in 1959-60 will remain unchanged with an anticipated production of 1,815,000,000. It is expected that 87,000,000 turkeys will be raised, which represents a 5 per cent increase over 1958-59. There will be a shift to heavy turkeys.

HORSES: A reduction of 8 per cent is expected in horse and mule numbers for 1959-60. A decrease in work stock is expected to more than offset the increase in light horses and ponies.

The committee said that, although livestock feeding is expanding, supplies are more than enough to take care of the increase. The record 1959 corn crop is largely responsible. Pasture feed supplies in the fall of 1959 though reported below a year ago are above average in most regions. The 1959 hay tonnage is 7 per cent below last year's record but 6 per cent above average.

Prospects are for cattle prices to change relatively little from current levels the rest of this year, says USDA in its October demand and price situation report. Total slaughter this fall will probably be up from last fall. The number of cattle and calves on feed Oct. 1 in 21 leading states was 20 per cent larger than last October. (It is interesting to note that steers in the Corn Belt account for only 10 per cent increase, but heifers are up over 30 per cent; in four western feeding states the heifers were up 50 per cent, steers only 27 per cent.) Slaughter of grass cattle will likely continue at a relatively low rate but about as many may be slaughtered this fall as last.

While some further declines may occur in hog prices this fall, the report says, they are expected to be small. Hog prices may fluctuate within a relatively narrow range the rest of this fall and winter . . . Slaughter lamb prices this winter may average as high as or a little higher than last winter, according to the report.

Declines in industrial output, employment and consumer incomes from the peaks of mid-1959 are a reflection of spreading steel shortages, says the USDA outlook. And even after settlement of the strike it will take some time before supplies of steel will be available in sufficient quantities and types to eliminate the hampering effects of material shortages in many lines.

The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production was 148 in September compared with the June record of 155. Manufacturing employment in mid-September was down 3 per cent from the July peak. Unemployment insurance claims indicate a further drop in employment through early October. Personal income at a record \$383.4 billion in July declined to \$379.6 billion in September. But USDA says the effect of these income losses on consumer purchases has so far been moderate. Retail trade dipped 1 per cent in August and 2 per cent in September. Demand for food remained strong with sales the third quarter 2 per cent above a year earlier.

In the meantime, the government reported the cost of living rose to 125.2 in September. The index uses 1947-49 average price as a base of 100.

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The Squeeze Is On

WE HAVE SAID in these columns that one of the problems that may bedevil the cattlemen who use public lands is the pressure from conservation and recreation groups for more national parks.

As a starter, here's a list of parks provided for in bills introduced in the recent Congress: Great Basins National Park in Nevada; Point Reyes, California; Padre Island, Texas; Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Oregon Dunes; Indiana Sand Dunes; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, and other areas along seashores and the Great Lakes.

And many areas in the scenic West are being eyed by these recreation groups, and some of these days they'll start their propaganda for them in earnest.

Even now you hear on every side about the need for more public lands for recreation, in spite of the fact that there is no dearth of recreation areas in the West. Millions of acres are already set aside partly or wholly for recreation.

* * *

THIS DEMAND for more recreation land, more wilderness, more parks to be used to the exclusion of other users of our federal lands is of deep concern.

That recreation should continue to be one of the multiple uses of our federal lands is agreed. But it must be properly balanced with productive use and not be permitted to overshadow that use.

It is hard to believe that the public will not realize that it is not in the public's own interest continually to crowd in, for the sole purpose of recreation, upon land that has a very real and important value to the nation as a needed productive and renewable resource.

This is the point we must get across to the public.

They Want Quality

WHAT do most shoppers want when they go to the market? The answer is quality meat.

Supermarket shoppers rate "dependable quality meats" more outstanding than price as the single, most important characteristic of their favorite supermarket, according to a Family Circle magazine survey.

In five most important things considered in shopping, 19.3 per cent of the housewives put price as a top factor, but 32.7 per cent put quality of meat first.

Regional differences in their attitude were noted. For example, in the Northwest 27.9 per cent felt quality meats were most important, but the New England shoppers rated quality meats very high, with 42 per cent voting for this as the most important factor.

There is no question that quality beef had much to do with the choice the housewives expressed in this survey, for its popularity is seen everywhere.

And this is not by chance. Consistently, the cattleman and feeder have striven to improve the product they sell.

* * *

HERE, we believe, is the best evidence of all that we are succeeding in producing "dependable quality beef."

Your Annual Convention

THE MORE THAN 2,000 stockmen from 40 states who are expected to attend the 63rd annual convention of the American National Cattlemen's Association in Dallas, Tex., Jan. 27-30, will hear reports from the fact-finding committee; other reports, on legislative matters, tax problems, beef cattle breeding, marketing, disease control. The meeting marks not only the gathering of cattlemen, but of nearly 600 women and young cowmen, who will be attending the annual sessions of the American National CowBelles and the Junior American National Cattlemen's Association.

All cattlemen are invited to the convention. Those traveling from Denver can catch the Texas Zephyr (Burlington) at 12:45 p.m. and arrive in Dallas 7:35 the next morning. The return leaves Dallas at 1:30 p.m. and arrives Denver 6:30 a.m.

Room reservations: Housing Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, 1101 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex.

* * *

THE DELEGATES will have an opportunity to buy a tour to Mexico after the convention ends. The rail trip will include five days and six nights in Mexico City. First-class travel accommodations and all arrangements are being handled by a travel agency. Those interested should write to National Railways of Mexico, 2208 South Coast Bldg., Houston 2, Tex., for information.

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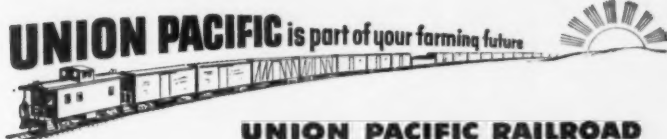
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FRUITS OF A LIFETIME
BLADES OF GREEN
POTATOES UNLIMITED
WHEAT SMUT CONTROL
CULLING CHICKENS



DIXIE BEEF

BY CHARLES E. HUGHES
Armour's Livestock Bureau

Part II

Pasture and hay are the backbone of beef cattle production in the South. Producers depend on some of the old stand-bys like crimson clover, oats, rye and Common Bermuda; in fact, they are growing more of the tried and tested crops like oats for winter pasture. One point to remember, though, is that there is no one best plant variety or strain—much depends on the area, type of land or farming system.

One of these newer plants is Coastal Bermuda grass, a warm-season perennial and a plant breeder's triumph in developing a hybrid offshoot from Tift Bermuda and a grass introduced from South Africa. Coastal Bermuda is a vigorous forage plant that produces phenomenal gains in cattle during the spring months and makes one of the best hay crops, replacing a large share of cowpea and peanut hay. It helps to solve one of the southeastern cattleman's greatest problems—a supply of winter feed.

Coastal Bermuda will grow as far north as southern Tennessee and the southern part of North Carolina. Compared with Common Bermuda, it resists drouth better, withstands cold weather more effectively, and responds more readily to nitrogen fertilizer treatment. One drawback to Coastal Bermuda is the need for vegetative propagation with sprigs.

Another comparatively new forage

plant is Bahia grass. It is about as nutritious and from 80 to 85 per cent as productive as Coastal Bermuda. Bahia is more restricted in its growing range, but it has the advantages of propagation by seed and earlier spring growth.

Kudzu, heralded 20 years ago as the savior of the South, has not lived up to the most enthusiastic expectations. However, it does serve a purpose in pastures.

The Mississippi station is developing a Johnson grass-sorgo cross that shows considerable promise. Hopes are high that eventually it will be one of the principal permanent grass pastures.

Goal—longer grazing season. Every so often we hear the magical words "year-around grazing." This is a controversial claim for the Southland.

Aside from a few of the southernmost regions, or during unusually mild winters, the concept is largely a delusion. In both the Mid-south and parts of the Deep South, forage crop growth often is at a standstill in late December, January and February. Winter feeding must be practiced, although certainly to a lesser degree than in the North.

The usual winter recommendation in Alabama, for example, is to graze crops which have been sown for other purposes. Examples are oats and wheat. Enough winter feed should be stored for a 100-day period.

The greatest gap in the grazing program occurs during the fall and early winter. Fall-sown oats or rye are two of the best winter forages in use. Rye-grass-crimson clover mixtures produce an abundance of high-quality pasturage in late winter and spring.

To bring their cattle over the winter hump, more and more producers are turning to silage made from corn, millet, sweet sorghums and Coastal Bermuda grass.

While year-around grazing is held by many as a myth, exceptions can be found. One livestock producer, C. M. Pippin, of Albany, Georgia, thinks that he has bridged the winter gap with a combination of cropping systems on his farm.

On one field, for instance, he sows rye about Sept. 1, and on Nov. 15 turns in the cattle for grazing, which continues until May. Then, whatever is left of the rye is plowed under and the field is sown to Starr millet on May 15. Five weeks later, the millet is ready to be grazed, and the crop, along with permanent pasture, carries the cattle until about Oct. 1, when the field is seeded to oats.

One way to get earlier spring grazing is to drill rows of ryegrass in the pasture sod. C. M. Dixon and E. C. Paulk of Alapaha, Ga., do this by drilling 20-inch rows of Italian ryegrass in a



Cattle at a water hole on the Asa Willis ranch, near Dalhart, Tex.



Feedlot operated by the Lewter Grain Co., Lubbock, Tex.

turf of Pensacola Bahia. Anhydrous ammonia is applied to get the ryegrass off to an early start.

The ryegrass will spread about six inches to either side of the drill slice and furnish considerable early grazing before the Bahia gets started. One practical drawback to this practice is the dry weather that is likely to prevail at seeding time, thereby slowing germination and early growth.

Agronomists consider sod-seeding an excellent way to get extra grazing from pastures which otherwise would be left idle during the winter months. It has been found experimentally, too, that this sod seeding is a good way to establish a supplemental winter pasture on a permanent summer pasture without prior seedbed preparation. Studies at the Mississippi station have shown that this practice could produce as much total winter forage as conventional methods in prepared seedbeds, and without injury to the permanent summer sods.

Pastures need fertilizer. As already suggested, heavier use of carefully selected and better types of fertilizers is responsible for many of the remarkable advancements in row crop yields and production. But in the South, as in other parts of the country, the concept of fertilizing a non-cash crop like pasture has been slow in taking hold.

Desirable forage plants have a greater fertility requirement than low-quality plants. Hence, the better plants are apt to be crowded out unless a good fertilizer program is followed.

Probably the most spectacular development of recent years in pasture fertilization is the use of nitrogen on perennial grasses, and the high yields produced. With adequate moisture, yields of 7 to 10 tons of dry forage per acre from Coastal Bermuda grass and Pensacola Bahia grass have resulted from nitrogen fertilization ranging from 200 to 600 pounds per acre.

People who dream of buying worn-

out or eroded land with the thought of creating lush pastures for grazing cattle are often due for a shock when it comes to cost. An investment of \$25 to \$30 per acre for land can easily be doubled by the time the land is fenced, limed, fertilized and seeded to a suitable grass mixture. The Mississippi station finds that it costs about \$25 to \$30 per acre to establish a Dallis grass-white clover mixture and about \$10 to \$12 per acre annually for maintenance thereafter.

Pasture improvement has paid, however. For instance, a good stand of white clover makes earlier growth than the summer grass and usually lengthens the grazing season by about two months.

The carrying capacity of pastures and ranges varies widely from region to region, and even from locality to locality. In the South it depends on the kind of pasture, type of land, and rate of fertilizer application, as well as other management factors. In Alabama, say local authorities, nearly any three acres of land will carry a cow, including a calf, through the grazing season and furnish enough stored feed to carry her the remainder of the year. Two acres of better land will do the job if properly fertilized. In some places, however, up to 10 acres are needed.

The grain sorghums, particularly the hybrids, are comparatively new in most southern states. A great deal of research is under way to establish their position in the agronomic scheme of things.

As previously indicated, much of the credit for increased yields of grain sorghums is due to the development of hybrids. In recent tests at the Alabama and Mississippi stations, hybrids out-yielded straight varieties by 15 to 20 per cent.

New higher-yielding varieties of silage sorghums have helped to popularize the use of silage in parts of the South.

To repeat an earlier statement, corn acreage has declined in the South, but extensive research has been under way both at experiment stations and at the research farms of seed corn companies. Quite a number of adapted hybrids have been developed.

E. C. Paulk and C. M. Dixon, who last year averaged 75 bushels per acre on their farm near Alapaha, Ga., have more than tripled their yields within just a few years. They apply 500-700 pounds of 4-12-12 and 100 pounds of anhydrous ammonia per acre.

Large-scale feeding. An increase in numbers of commercial and independent feedlots has been noted all the way from western Texas to the Atlantic Seaboard. Interest in commercial feedlot operation has been spurred by the specification buying of retail food store groups and chains. They want certain weights and grades practically 52 weeks of the year. Suppliers desirous of holding this exacting, big-volume business cannot depend entirely upon the vagaries of the regular market.

One of the most common forms of commercial feeding is an arrangement between a packer and a large farmer-feeder, whereby the packer furnishes the cattle and the feeder is paid an agreed-upon price for each pound of gain made by the cattle. Custom feeding arrangements also are made by packers with operators of big commercial feedlots. These enterprises may feed for several parties at the same time.

Another type of commercial feedlot operation is found near Decatur, Ala., where a packer and a feed company have a working agreement. The packer buys the feed from the feed company, pays a per-head service charge for the facilities, and finishes the cattle for its own slaughtering plant. A complete cattle feed, including roughage, is mixed at the mill, hauled in bulk trucks to the feedlot and unloaded directly into feed troughs. Feed grain

is shipped by water from the Midwest to the mixing mill on the Tennessee River, within a mile of the feedlot.

In the commercial feedlots of the Texas Panhandle, the plain to medium grade calves get from 60 to 120 days of feeding, putting them on the market weighing 400-600 pounds and grading mostly Utility, Standard and Good. The higher-quality cattle get a longer turn in the feedlot, going to market as High-Good or Low-Choice and weighing from 900 to 1,100 pounds.

Local feeding—more ahead. Most observers agree that an increase in cattle finishing in the South would be a boost to the economy. It seems illogical to ship feeder cattle to other areas for finishing and slaughter, and then to return dressed beef to the area from which the feeders were obtained in the first place. Furthermore, the beef market is growing in the South, where population is increasing rapidly. Much beef is imported. South Carolina, for example, produces less than half of the beef consumed in the state.

These factors favoring an expansion of local feeding must be weighed against several deterrents. One limitation is feed crop production. The South, even without Oklahoma and Texas, is a large area—twice as big as the Corn Belt and three-fourths the size of the entire Midwest. However, a large share of the land is rough, with much of it suited only for timber. Another share is well adapted to hay and pasture production but not so well suited to row crops like corn.

A second deterrent is the basic philosophy of the people who largely have given their attention to straight crop production for generations. To many of them, the inclusion of livestock in the farm management plan poses a formidable problem.

Reports are being received, though, that many people now entering the cattle business are eager to learn and are making a rapid transition from straight crops to a combination of crops and livestock. The change is more pronounced among the larger-than-average farmers, whereas resistance to change is found largely among farmers for whom cattle production is only a sideline.

Other factors include additional capital, insects and other parasites, erratic rainfall, and heat. However, against the unfavorable considerations must be weighed the lower cost of land and, in this warmer climate, the lower investment in cattle production facilities.

(To Be Continued)

USDA Calls for Bids For Frozen Ground Beef

The USDA announced it will buy an unspecified amount of frozen ground beef for the school lunch program. The department has previously bought 18 million pounds of frozen ground pork and a quarter of a million pounds of frozen ground lamb, and has planned to buy 20 million pounds of canned pork and gravy for the school lunches.

What's Ahead for the Alaskan Homesteader?

By JAMES M. MATTHEWS

Homesteading! The prospects of staking out a land claim in Alaska excites the imagination of a lot of people. They see this as an opportunity to get started in farming on "free" land.

But advising everyone interested in farming in Alaska to do so posthaste is somewhat like advising everyone interested in operating a drugstore, saw-



mill or grocery store to come to the new State. Certain limitations apply to all these operations—market limitations, training, physical and financial resources, capital requirements of establishing a new business in an area quite different climatically, sociologically and geographically than most States.

Many new and unusual problems face persons establishing a farm in Alaska. It is not possible to treat all of them in a single article. Discussion of some major problems, however, may help.

Alaska is the only state which offers unlimited homesteading opportunities. Every male citizen in the United States over 21, or female over 21 who is head of a household, qualifies for homestead entry provisions on 160 acres (the 640-acre livestock homestead law was repealed in 1934.—Ed.). But this is not free land. A minimum of one-eighth of the acreage must be cleared to meet cultural requirements to be eligible for title.

Land clearing costs range from \$100 to \$125 an acre in the Fairbanks (Interior) area to as high as \$200 an acre in the Matanuska Valley and heavily timbered areas on the coast. Minimum cleared acreages to allow adequate rotation and good crop production range from 50 acres of vegetables to 100 acres for dairying and less intensive farm enterprises. . . .

More adequate marketing facilities are a prime need to assist agricultural production in Alaska.

Agricultural financing is a problem in developing the state. A revolving loan fund initiated by the state legislature has been the backbone for financ-

ing available to farmers. To date \$400,000 has been appropriated for this fund. . . .

Farmers Home Administration loan facilities are available but limited by the majority of new settlers' inability to meet minimum security requirements.

Climatic features differ in Alaska's major agricultural areas, producing unusual problems. Low soil temperatures in the Tanana Valley (Fairbanks), Matanuska Valley, and Kenai Peninsula slow up decomposition of organic materials.

Interior Alaska, with winter temperature often dropping below -50° F., has severe permafrost conditions in many areas. These conditions hamper surface and subsurface drainage and result in a lag of two to three years from clearing action to time the land may be worked.

Growing seasons are short and feature frost hazards—both items of importance.

The majority of Alaska homesteaders depend on off-farm employment to provide a living and farm development funds. Average development periods from initial entry to the beginning of commercial production range from five to eight years.

Military construction, base maintenance, supplies, and payrolls have accounted for more than half the total income to Alaska since World War II. The demand for persons with building trade skill, administrative experience, and maintenance work is strong. This work, especially the construction phases, is highly seasonal. Mining is a minor resource at present.

Living costs are high in Alaska. A December 1958 food price survey indicated higher prices in 40 major retail food items. Palmer and Anchorage averaged 135 and 136 per cent over Seattle, Wash., prices. Fairbanks, the highest cost-of-living area of agricultural importance, averaged 152 per cent over Seattle prices. . . .

"Agriculture in Alaska," bulletin for prospective settlers, contains information on prospects and problems of specific agricultural areas in Alaska. It may be obtained from the Director of Agriculture Experiment Stations and Extension, Box E, Palmer, Alaska, or University of Alaska Extension Service, Box B, College, Alaska. —Reprinted From Extension Service Review, USDA.

Okl. Grade or 'Ungraded' Meat Law Found Impractical

A section of a law passed by the Oklahoma state legislature requiring meat to be identified by graded or marked "ungraded" before being sold at retail will not be enforced, although the voluntary state grading program will continue. Reason for the action had to do with whether meat was sold on grade or by the cut and it was found that most meat was sold by the cut.

ANNUAL ROUNDUP of WESTERN CHRISTMAS CARDS



No. 1083—Noel
"Western Wishes for a Merry Christmas"



No. 1084—"And Behold the Star..."
"May the Peace and Joy of Christmas be with you through all the Year"



No. 1085—Western Still Life
"Christmas Greetings and a Happy New Year"



No. 1086—Champion of the Season
"Merry Christmas"



No. 1087—Surprise Package
"Merry Christmas"



No. 1088—Siesta Santa
"Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year"



No. 1089—Greetings From the Two of Us
"Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, too!"

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No. 1091—Greetings
"With Best Wishes for a Merry Christmas to Your Outfit from Ours"



No. 1092—Christmas Shoppin'
"Merry Christmas"



No. 1093—The Lord's Candle
"Wishing you all the Blessings and Joys of Christmas"



No. 1094—Christmas Greetings From Our Outfit to Yours
"With Best Wishes for a Happy Holiday Season"



No. 1095—Christmas Dawn in the West
"May the Spirit of Christmas be with you and happiness be yours throughout the coming year"



No. 1096—Thinkin' of You at Christmas
"With Best Wishes for a Happy Holiday Season"

All new and different for 1959. Cards are in full color, single folded to 5"x6½". Complete with bright, white matching envelopes. Have your name imprinted in red to match greeting as shown above. These cards available only from this ad. Cards may be assorted at no extra cost. Order all of one kind or as many of each as desired. Orders accepted for immediate delivery through December 15. We guarantee your order will not be delayed. Order by card number.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS BY MAIL SINCE 1947

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15	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.50	LAZY RL • Drawer 308 • Boulder, Colorado
25	3.50	4.50	NAME.....
50	7.00	8.50	STREET ADDRESS.....
75	10.50	12.50	CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....
100	12.50	14.50	Colorado residents add 2% sales tax.
125	14.75	16.75	NO C.O.D. PLEASE
200	22.75	26.50	
300	34.50	39.50	
500	56.75	62.50	

ASSOCIATION Notes

A committee of the **American National** met in Denver in early November to study revisions of the association's laws. The group will make its recommendations to the executive committee at the Dallas, Tex., convention, Jan. 27-29.

ARKANSAS

In a report urging **Arkansas** cattlemen to register their brands under the state's new brand law, Dennis Jarratt, executive secretary of the **Arkansas Cattlemen's Association**, says that only 75 brands have been registered. He estimates that there are 30,000 individual herds of cattle in the state.

FLORIDA

Resolutions passed by the **Florida Cattlemen's Association**, meeting in late October in Silver Springs, included a request for continued vigilance by state and federal authorities to prevent reinfestation of the screw-worm plague recently eradicated in the area; urging a regulation in southern states allowing calthood brucellosis vaccinates to move into each state without further test, regardless of age and the accreditation status of county of origin; urging cattlemen to vaccinate all heifer calves (and bull calves kept for breeding) against brucellosis; asking the **Florida Development Commission**, set up to promote state demand for beef, also to promote sale of stockers and feeders outside the state.

Elected to the presidency was J. O. Pearce, Jr., Okeechobee. June Gunn, longtime secretary, is retiring, and the association voted a "thanks" for his service and interest.

Speakers included C. W. McMillan, executive secretary of the **American**

National. He said that Florida's success in ridding its herd of the screw-worm through "unorthodox" methods is an example of progress through "unfettered" thinking. The flies were destroyed through irradiation sterilization of the male fly. The flies mate normally, but no offspring are produced and the "race commits suicide."

GEORGIA

A 17-day trip to livestock and agricultural points in eight South American countries has been arranged by the **Georgia Livestock Association**, according to W. Tap Bennett, Savannah, secretary. Purpose of the trip is to study production in the areas, publicize herds at home with the purpose of capturing some of the foreign trade, and sight-seeing.

NEBRASKA

Robert Ray of Norfolk was last month elected president of the **Nebraska Livestock Feeders Association**; Morgan Rasmussen of Herman became first vice-president and Oscar Brown of Fremont second vice-president. In their resolutions the feeders reaffirmed their stand against supports on livestock and endorsed a plan for extensive promotion of beef and beef products.

A release from the **Cherry County Cattle Association** said that many of the ranchers of central Nebraska and southern South Dakota at a recent meeting in Valentine, Nebr., expressing a note of confidence in future cattle prices would sell cattle to feeders having difficulty with financing and carry back the purchase price at 5 per cent interest. Only stipulation was that the feeder have feed and facilities and merits credit.

Leroy Howard of the Quay County 4-H Club in New Mexico showed the grand champion bull at the state fair in Albuquerque recently and won the \$120 first prize which is awarded by the **New Mexico Cattle Growers** and the state fair in the breeding heifer classes of the junior division.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma's recently formed **North-eastern Cattlemen's Association** has voted to start a magazine, the **Magic Circle Stockman Magazine**. It will be edited by Jack Putnam, editor of **Farm and Ranch World**. The publication will represent the seven cattlemen's associations in northeastern Oklahoma.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The **South Dakota Stock Growers Association** has named Walter Crago of Belle Fourche to step into the presidency after the sudden death of Lee Brown last month. Merton Glover of Porcupine was named by the directors to succeed Crago in the vice-presidency, and Grant Otis, also of Porcupine, was also named a vice-president.

The group adopted a resolution urging federal and state officials to abandon free vaccination for brucellosis control. In another resolution, the cattlemen voted to support only the state and national beef councils in connection with beef.

TEXAS

Dr. R. C. Bushland of the USDA on Oct. 16 received the annual distinguished service award of the **Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association** during the State Fair. Dr. Bushland was primarily responsible for developing the sterilization techniques which have eradicated the screwworm in Florida. Since no screwworms have been found in Florida since June 17 and no cases have occurred in South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama this year, the Florida facilities are to be closed. Texas cattlemen are interested in a similar program for the Southwest. It would need cooperation of the Mexican government and cattlemen, and the feasibility of such a project is being explored.

UTAH

Theme of the 41st annual convention of the **Utah Cattlemen's Association** at Salt Lake City, Dec. 11-12, is "More Profitable Beef." Some 800 cattlemen and their wives are expected for the meeting, during which the Utah Cow-Belles will also hold their convention. Speakers will include C. W. McMillan, executive secretary of the **American National Cattlemen's Association**; Dr. Herrell DeGraff, researcher for the National's fact-finding committee; Tom Glaze of Swift & Co., Chicago, and Dr. Ray Woodward of the U. S. Range Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont.



Seated are four fellows who were part of the 1958 Washington Cattlemen's Association executive committee. As a result of the 1959 election, A. M. Matsen, Bickleton (right) succeeds Ed Francisco, Pomeroy (second from right) as president. Jay Agnew, Centralia (not shown) replaces Matsen as first vice-president. Bob Hensel, Waterville (third from right) remains as second vice-president. Jack Tippett, Asotin (not shown) is the newly elected second vice-president. Dave Foster, Ellensburg (far left) continues as secretary-treasurer.



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*** AMERICA'S FINEST FEEDER SALE**

Over 200 carloads . . . all breeds . . . steer and heifer
yearlings and calves from ranch and range. Judging
Jan. 18 & 19. Sell at auction Jan. 20. (Non-entered
feeders sell at auction Jan. 21.)

*** LARGEST BREEDING CATTLE SHOW AND SALE**

HEREFORDS: Sale stock—Judging Jan. 17; sell Jan. 19.

Breeding stock—Judging Jan. 18 & 20.

POLLED HEREFORDS: Judging Jan. 17; sell Jan. 18.

ANGUS: Sale stock—Judging Jan. 17.

Sell Jan. 20.

Breeding stock—Judging Jan. 18 & 19.

SHORTHORNS: Sale stock—Judging Jan. 17.

Sell Jan. 20.

Breeding stock—Judging Jan. 19.

HALTER HORSES:

Quarter Horses—Judging Jan. 16 & 17; sell Jan. 18.

Appaloosas—Judging Jan. 21; sell Jan. 22.

Arabians—Judging Jan. 21 (no sale)

Palominos—Judging Jan. 20 (no sale)

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THE PUBLIC . . . AND YOU

BY
LYLE LIGGETT

To the average cattleman, what happens to the hides of his animals is the least of his worries.

Concerned with his more immediate problems of breeding, feeding, marketing, and with the broad problems of the industry, the cattleman has found time to take vigorous interest in promotion of beef—the major product of his annual crop. But it is seldom that even a fraction of the attention is devoted to the promotion of leather.



Lyle Liggett

Not many decades ago, cattle literally were raised for their hides. The passage of time, styles and fashions, and the coming of synthetics, coupled with a growing demand for beef, have lessened the hide in importance to a cattleman.

True, scattered efforts have been made among cattle associations, Cow-Belles, packer groups and stockshow officials to "promote" luxurious, living leather through use of plaques, ribbons and prizes of leather. But few cattlemen are aware that anyone is doing much of anything to keep leather before the public in the face of inrushing competition from plastics.

Last month it was my privilege to attend the annual convention of the Tanners' Council of America and to witness a demonstration of the promotional efforts of the satellite organization, Leather Industries of America.

This peanut-budgeted organization, enlisting wonderful cooperation of shoe, luggage and garment manufacturers, has established an enviable record of full-color advertisements, of point-of-sale merchandise, of effective publicity in major newspapers, magazines, radio and television. In fact, the fashion show of ladies leather shoes on the Dave Garroway program, and the resultant swamping of TV station switchboards, is a fabulous case history in the impact of such promotion.

The leather industry also is fighting imports with a campaign to establish "American leather" in popularity above the so-called "continental" products. And LIA officials are embarked on a campaign to popularize boots—cowboy boots, Wellington boots, Chukka boots, any kind of boot. Reasoning is simple: boots use considerably more leather than normal oxfords!

The nation's cattlemen can be thankful that tanners and leather goods manufacturers are doing such an imaginative job for this part of the beef cattle crop . . . no matter how significant it may seem on the cow's back.

WE LIVE "WAY OUT HERE"

By Roy Alleman

There seems to be the idea among people who live in the more thickly populated and "civilized" areas that life on the range is somehow unnatural and terrifying.

One may live near an oil road and no more than 25 miles from town, yet they will say, "How can you stand it? . . . Nothing to do . . . What in the world do you do with your time? . . . My, it must be lonesome."

How many times have you heard that from your city cousin?

There is an idea among others that we are a deprived people—that we are either ignorant of our lot, or unable to do anything about it.

Whenever the above questions are popped at us we scarcely bother to answer. Anything we might say would be understood no more than the life we lead.

It seems if you are 50 miles from town you are completely isolated; that if you can't run down the street—or a few miles at least—to the movie, you are missing something. And if you can't see your neighbor's light or hear his children at play you might as well be in the middle of the Sahara Desert.

But the part that puzzles us most is, where in the world they got the idea that ours is a life of idleness; that all we have to do is take the cattle to town in the fall, have a whale of a party with the check, and then resume a life of leisure for another year. What we do with our time is greatly misunderstood.

We are not idle and have long ago given up hope of catching up on the work and having nothing to do. Looking after cattle is a continuous and, sometimes, daily chore. Of course, there is something of a slack season in winter some of the time, but there are times, such as the calving season, when it is hard to tell just when one day ends and the next begins.

What we should tell them, and never do, is that we are satisfied with life here as it is and have no intention or desire to change it.

We do occasionally get ready early and go in for a movie, but more often than not we come home feeling disappointed and wondering if it was worth all the effort. We won't get the fever for another for quite a while.

They should know we enjoy TV but we are not fiends about it. We are always far behind in our reading and that is still our best entertainment.

We cannot run down to the corner drugstore for a cigar and a chat with the boys, but does that make us out of tune socially? I think not.

"I imagine TV is a great help, 'way out," said an insurance man the other day as we sat visiting. I ignored the implication and changed the conversation to another subject.

The MARKET Picture

Sharply breaking prices in stocker and feeder cattle featured trade through most of October, although there were some indications toward leveling off late in the month. Hardest hit in the downward swing were lightweight yearlings and calves, which slipped from \$3 to \$5 per cwt. Most yearlings dropped \$2 to \$3, while fleshy feeders in some cases escaped with only \$1 to \$2 declines, especially those weighing from 750 to 850 pounds.

The inference to be gathered from this price trend was that short-term operations had more confidence than long-term deals.

Reports indicated that some financial institutions were inclined to go along on cattle feeding operations of five to six months, but were becoming cautious about loaning on calf-feeding operations extending over a period of a year. This, despite the abundance of feed in the Corn Belt, and the excellent prospects for wheat pasture grazing which normally encourages wide competition for calves and light yearlings on a relatively cheap gain basis.

Another factor retarding the purchase of calves for wheat pasture was that due to the slowness of the market and downward trend some wheat pasture operators had not yet been able to dispose of their yearlings so that they could proceed to buy another crop.

In the uneven declines of stock cattle prices, heifers generally came in for a sharper price break than steers. This no doubt traced to the fact that over the past couple of months grainfed heifers have declined \$2 to \$3 per cwt., while steers have generally lost no more than \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt.

While labor unrest in the meat packing industry, as well in other major industries, has no doubt had its effect upon consumer demand for meats, with work stoppages cutting into buying power, nevertheless production of meats has been practically up to normal or above as many packinghouses have expanded production to take up the slack in strike-bound plants. Consequently, dressed beef prices continued to edge slightly downward, heifer beef often selling \$2 to \$3 per cwt. under steer beef.

The cattle-on-feed survey would indicate that the relatively close selling of grainfed steers to heifers, which has been experienced in the past year or so, may not be repeated this coming season. Heifers apparently account for a sizeable share of the large increase in numbers on feed in most all areas of the nation. The over-all increase on feed Oct. 1 of grainfed cattle was reported as 20 per cent, with the Corn Belt accounting for some 15 per cent, and the western states 34 per cent.

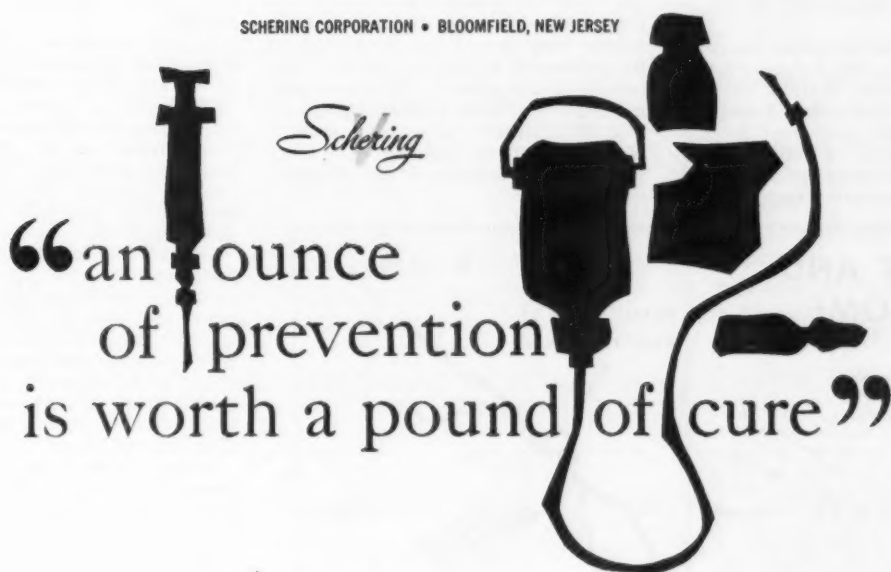
However, when breaking down the

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FEVER the proof
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Only a few cc. of TRILAFON—one preshipment injection—halts shipping fever before it starts and saves untold \$\$ in extra medical care, lengthened feeding time and death losses. The same injection reduces normally expected shrink by 50%. At the feedlot TRILAFON helps livestock adjust quickly to new surroundings, retain appetites and go to finish faster.

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number of heifers and steers on feed in the various areas, it is interesting to note that steers in the Corn Belt account for only a 10 per cent increase, but that heifers are up better than 30 per cent, and in Iowa, the largest feeding state, the heifer increase was 50 per cent. In the four major western feeding states the increase in heifers on feed from a year ago was 50 per cent, but the steer increase was only 27 per cent. The 21-state total shows a 13 per cent increase in the number of steers on feed, but the heifer increase figures 36 per cent.

Marketing of grass cows was slightly increased the past month, but numbers were hardly up to expectations and certainly not in sufficient volume to indicate any material cut-back in breeding herds.—C.W.

For the BOOKSHELF

"Grazing Decisions 1936-1958" is available for \$3 from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. It brings together the decisions of the Interior Department in cases arising under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and the federal range code.

A booklet released by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City describes 11 common systems of beef production in the 10th district, pointing out the differing resource requirements and major kinds of capital needed under each system. Title of the publication is "Financing Beef Production Systems."

"Effects of Fertilization on Irrigated Pastures," Bulletin 439, has been issued by the Experiment Station of New Mexico State University, University Park, N. M. Data presented attempt to determine effects of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilization on the yield, botanical and chemical composition of a

Ladino clover-Alta fescue pasture mixture.

For those interested in a comprehensive report on urea as a protein source, a generously illustrated book, "Urea and Ruminant Nutrition" (80 pages, hard cover), an informative digest of recent research on the subject, is available from Du Pont's Industrial and Biochemicals Department, Fairfax, Wilmington 3, Del., at \$2.50 a copy.

Unproductive forests can be smashed to the ground for burning at \$3.50 per acre with the "G-40 Tree Crusher," according to R. G. LeTourneau, Inc. The 47-ton machine is compact enough to be transported between job locations. It clears between 2 and 4.25 acres of scrub forests an hour. Bulletin 203 free. Write to the company at 2399 South MacArthur, Longview, Tex.

A new symposium volume, "Grasslands," has been published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, D. C. The book is intended as a review of knowledge on many aspects of grassland resources. The authors were selected by their own professional colleagues as being particularly competent to present the respective subjects.

"This is the South" is a portrait of the South as a whole, written by 31 authors and edited by Robert West Howard, the man who did such a worthwhile job on another major region of the United States in "This is the West." The book takes no side and argues no issues. It presents all the people who carved the South out of the American wilderness, built it and rebuilt it—the planters, riverboat men, mountaineers, trail blazers, statesmen. The 32 chapters have been written especially for the volume. The publisher, Rand McNally & Co., Chicago; the price, \$6.

Colorado U. Machine Controls Burrowing Rodents

A tractor-mounted machine that builds artificial runways below ground promises cheaper control of gophers.



Developed at the Colorado State University Experiment Station, the implement does such a good job that the gopher readily adopts the runways as his own and has even been known to repair breaks and cave-ins as he explores the ready-made tunnels.

In making the runways, the machine also drops poisoned grain at intervals.

Control of 90 to 100 per cent of the rodents can be had under ideal conditions, and one man can treat about 50 acres a day, according to the station. Cost of operation and bait is around \$1.50 an acre.

Previous control methods have involved digging out natural runways to set traps or place bait by hand, or the refinement of a probe punched into a burrow to deposit poisoned grain.

The experimental machine looks something like a special single-row corn planter, complete with colter, subsoiler shank, a metal can to hold the bait and a rubber-tired press-wheel assembly.

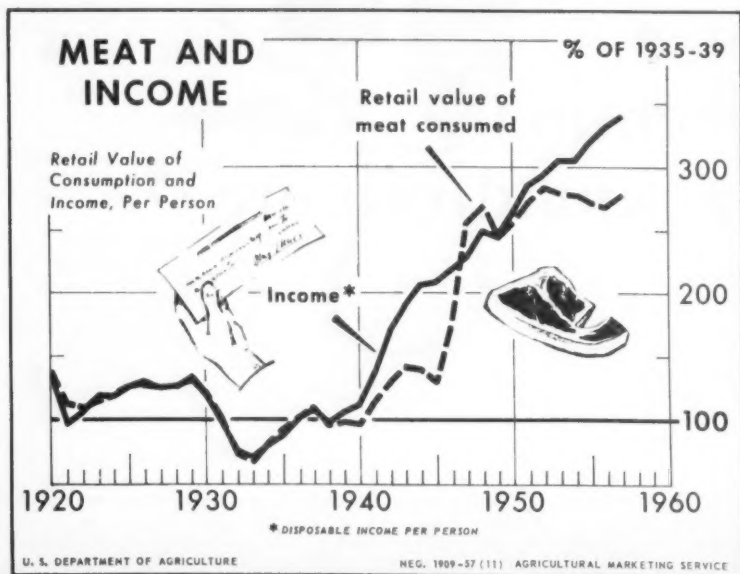
It can be used on any tractor with a standard three-point hitch. Attached to the end of the subsoiler shank is a hardened steel, torpedo-shaped device. This forms the artificial runway, anywhere from 4 to 16 inches deep, and facilitates placement of the bait. The torpedo head has a 60-degree angle to give it "bite" and hold the machine in the ground.

On the rear of the subsoiler is the metal bait can, the type usually found on a corn planter to hold seed. A pack-wheel assembly above the rear of the torpedo firms the earth around the artificial runway and also activates mechanism in the bait can to release poisoned grain at intervals through a feeder line down into the torpedo and thus into the tunnel.

Depth of the natural burrows determines the depth at which the machine is set, so that its burrows will intercept as many of the natural ones as possible.

In Weld County, Colorado, tests, with gopher population at about 10 to 15 per acre, the interval between artificial burrows was 25 to 30 feet.

Tests have involved only the Plains pocket gopher. But the builders of the machine say it can be used for control in any area (gophers inhabit both agricultural and range lands from sea level to the high mountain country) where terrain permits.



GUIDE FOR IMPLANTS AND ADDITIVES

An easy-to-follow guide for using implants and additives has been compiled by two Texas A.&M. College professors, H. O. Kunkel and W. T. Berry, Jr. It gives the cattleman pertinent data at a glance:

ANIMALS:	OBJECTIVE:	DOSAGE:	EXPECTED RESULTS:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stilbestrol (New formulations require U. S. Food and Drug Administration clearance) Steers: Under 600 lbs. 	Fattening in pasture or dry lot.	ORAL: 5 mg per day in concentrate. IMPLANT: 24 mg good for 100-150 days.	10-15% improvement over controls. 10-15% improvement over controls.
Over 600 lbs.	Fattening on pasture.	ORAL: 10 mg daily. IMPLANT: 24 mg good for 100-150 days.	10-15% improvement. Same as above.
	Fattening in dry lot.	ORAL: 10 mg daily. IMPLANT: 36 mgs.	15% increased gains; 10% feed efficiency. Same as above. Slightly lower dressing percent.
Heifers: All weights	Fattening.	ORAL: 10 mg daily for limited time. IMPLANTS: Not recommended.	5-15% increase in gains.
Suckling Calves:	Growing and fattening.	IMPLANT: 12 mg at 2½ to 3 months.	20-40 lbs. heavier calves.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estradiol—Progestosterone (Synovex) Steers: 	Fattening.	IMPLANT: 20 mg estradiol, 200 mg progesterone.	15-30% increase in gains.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hexestrol (Requires FDA clearance) Steers: 	Fattening in dry lot.	IMPLANT: 24 to 36 mg.	15-25% inc. gains, 8-15% efficiency.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antibiotics—(Aureomycin, Terramycin) Steers and Heifers: All weights 	Fattening or continuous feeding.	10 mg daily per 100 lbs. wgt.; or 75 mg per day.	0-10% improvement; healthier animals.
Suckling Calves:	Creep feeding.	15 to 20 mg daily per 100 lbs.	0-50% improvement in gains.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydroxyzine (tranquilizer) Steers and Heifers: 	Fattening only.	Feed 2.5 mg daily.	0-15% improvement.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trifluoperazine (tranquilizer) (Requires FDA clearance) Heifers: 	Fattening.	10-20 mg per day.	0-25% increase.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemobiotics (Tetra-alkylammonium stearate) Steers and Heifers: 	Continuous feeding.	1 mg Dynafac pre-mix per day.	Variable with ration and environment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dried Rumen Organisms Steers and Heifers: 	Therapeutic for animals off-feed.	Variable with preparation.	Small and indefinite.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol (Ethyl Alcohol) Steers and Heifers: 	Fattening.	3 oz. per day in liquid feed.	Slightly higher carcass grades.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antithyroid Drugs (Tapazole) (Requires FDA clearance) Steers and Heifers: 	Fattening.	Experimental levels: 200 to 600 mg per day.	5-15% increased gain and efficiency for 30-60 days.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthelmintic (Phenothiazine) Cattle, all ages: 	Reduce parasite infection.	2 mg per day.	Dependent upon degree of infection.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial Enzyme Preparations Steers and Heifers: 	Fattening.	0.12-0.15 oz. per day in feed.	Up to 15% increased gain; 8% in feed efficiency.

Meat Board Again Stresses New Outlets For Meat

National Live Stock and Meat Board programs for fairs, livestock exposition and food shows this fall and winter will employ subjects of outdoor meat cookery, suggested meat items for Christmas gifts, etc. New non-refrigerated displays call attention to the fact that meat looks different today—with more

meat in comparison to fat and bone; they also show consumers how much more they get for their money in meat purchases today as against 10 years ago. Displays also show the nutritional benefits of meat. One section of the exhibit stars meat for holiday giving to tie in with the "Give Meat for Christmas" campaign.

CK RANCH BROOKVILLE Kansas *Selling* **140** ✓ ✓ **BULLS** **MONDAY** **Nov. 30, 1959**

12:00 Noon

Join the CK Program and get these Extras . . .

- **Double-Checked Pedigrees**
- **Type**
- **Smoothness**
- **Quality**
- **Uniformity**
- **Popular Bloodlines**
- **Weight Information**

CK's Double Check program was established in 1952, and it was the first published effort against dwarfism—today, it remains the guide for breeders in their selections. For eleven years, since 1948, practical cattlemen have judged the Denver Carload Show and CK bulls have dominated this show. There are 136 lots that trace to CK Onward Domino—this means uniformity. Weaning weights and November 15 weights will be available sale day. All bulls are of serviceable age.

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CK RANCH

Brookville, Kansas

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RE- SEARCH

BOTFLY

The common or horse botfly and the throat botfly may be controlled by an organic phosphorus insecticide called Dipterex (chemically O, O-dimethyl 2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethylphosphonate). But tests are still in the experimental stage, and use of Dipterex to control these botflies on horses is not recommended at this time, says USDA. The insecticide added to feeds in minute dosages was practically 100 per cent effective in expelling the botfly larvae in all growth stages from the bodies of horses. Applied by stomach tube or inter-muscular injections the insecticide failed to give comparable control.

Botfly larvae hatched from eggs deposited by adult flies on body hair enter the animal's body through the mouth, become attached to and feed on stomach and intestine walls and when mature (10-11 months after hatching) are expelled. Beside the adult fly making horses nervous, larvae can cause extensive damage to internal tissues.

Present treatment: Washing animals with warm water to stimulate premature hatching of larvae, and applying carbon disulfide directly into the stom-

ach a month later to destroy larvae already attached to stomach and intestine walls.

ROUNDWORMS

A drug known as "Franten," long used in Great Britain to combat internal parasites in sheep, has been found to achieve 85 to 100 per cent control of some of the common roundworm parasites found in the digestive tracts of cattle, says the Colorado State University. The drug is not available commercially in the United States, since its use on animals has not yet been approved by the Food and Drug Administration. Additional tests are to be conducted at the CSU.

TOPPING

Although the widely used Corn Belt practice of topping corn is intended to hasten drying of corn ears in the field, improve mechanical picking, and result in less rough material to be handled by the pickers, none of these beneficial effects was obtained in tests at the Iowa experiment station. Corn topped at 10 days after pollination yielded 100 bushels an acre; that topped 23 days 106 bushels; at 42 days 108 bushels; 59 days after pollination 105 bushels. Plots not topped yielded 112 bushels an acre. Kernel moisture content of the topped corn diminished at about the same rate as the untopped regardless of topping date. Nor was the cob moisture content affected by topping and test weights of kernels from topped corn

were about the same as from the untopped.

WINTERING

Reporting in the October issue of the Kansas Agricultural Situation, Kansas State University animal scientists point out that heifers wintered on roughage, protein and a tenth of a pound of limestone daily sometimes returned more profit than heifers given grain. The grain-fed heifers usually were able to hit an earlier market than those not fed grain. Following nine years of study, the scientists concluded that grain is not necessary in the winter ration of heifer calves on a wintering, grazing, fattening program if the heifers get good quality roughage and a protein supplement.

IRRIGATING

Excessive irrigation may cause loss of nitrate nitrogen from the soil, according to studies by C. W. Robinson, agronomist of Colorado State University experiment station. Corn yield on a basin flood type system of irrigation with 30 inches of water was 161 bushels an acre; on a sloping furrow system with 97 inches of water it was 148 bushels. Plants in the basin plot recovered 95 per cent of the fertilizer nitrogen as against 52 per cent in the sloping furrow plot. When 97 inches was applied, 54 inches ran off the plot and the other 43 inches apparently leached the fertilizer nitrogen out of the root zone — more than the 30

First in '60

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inches in the basin flooded plots. With the system of irrigation commonly used in the Upper Colorado River basin, much water runs from the lower end of the field in order to wet the root zone on the higher ground, which wastes water, and overwetting may also occur, Robinson said.

PELLETING

Research results on pelleted feeds were summed up recently by Dr. John Matsushima, associate professor of animal husbandry at the University of Nebraska college of agriculture, with four main points.

1. Pelletting of high roughage rations has some advantages; pelletting of high concentrate (grain) rations is doubtful.

2. Low quality roughages can be fed to cattle with more success by pelletting than by feeding it chopped or without chopping.

3. Cattle on a high roughage ration will consume more feed when the ration is pelleted. Increased gain, particularly with high roughage rations, is generally reflected by the increased feed consumption.

4. A complete pelleted ration for fattening cattle has not increased gains or feed efficiency great enough to compensate for added cost of pelletting. Several tests showed a decrease in gains by feeding pelleted ration to fattening cattle.

STRONTIUM 90

A joint research effort to develop

dairy-plant methods of removing strontium 90 from milk is being planned by the Atomic Energy Commission, Public Health Service and USDA. The research will seek answers to problems that might arise in the future, though levels of radio-active fallout from past nuclear testing do not justify action at present for decontamination of milk supplies.

(Strontium 90—most dangerous fallout element because of its long life and kinship to calcium—accumulates with this vital mineral in bones, teeth and milk. It is known that plants take in strontium 90 by absorption through leaves. About 5 per cent of the strontium 90 ingested by animals eating the plants is actually taken into their system. A dairy cow secretes in her milk about 1 per cent of the strontium 90 she eats each day.)

Tests have shown it possible, on a laboratory scale, to remove 90 and possibly more than 95 per cent of the strontium 90 that gets into the milk.

PROTEIN ESSENCE

Development of an essence of meat protein containing all the essential amino acids and suitable for incorporating in other foods is one of Armour & Co.'s "very exciting research targets." Robert H. Borchers, executive vice-president of Armour, said they have started to incorporate the meat protein (the only complete protein) story into their advertising, noting

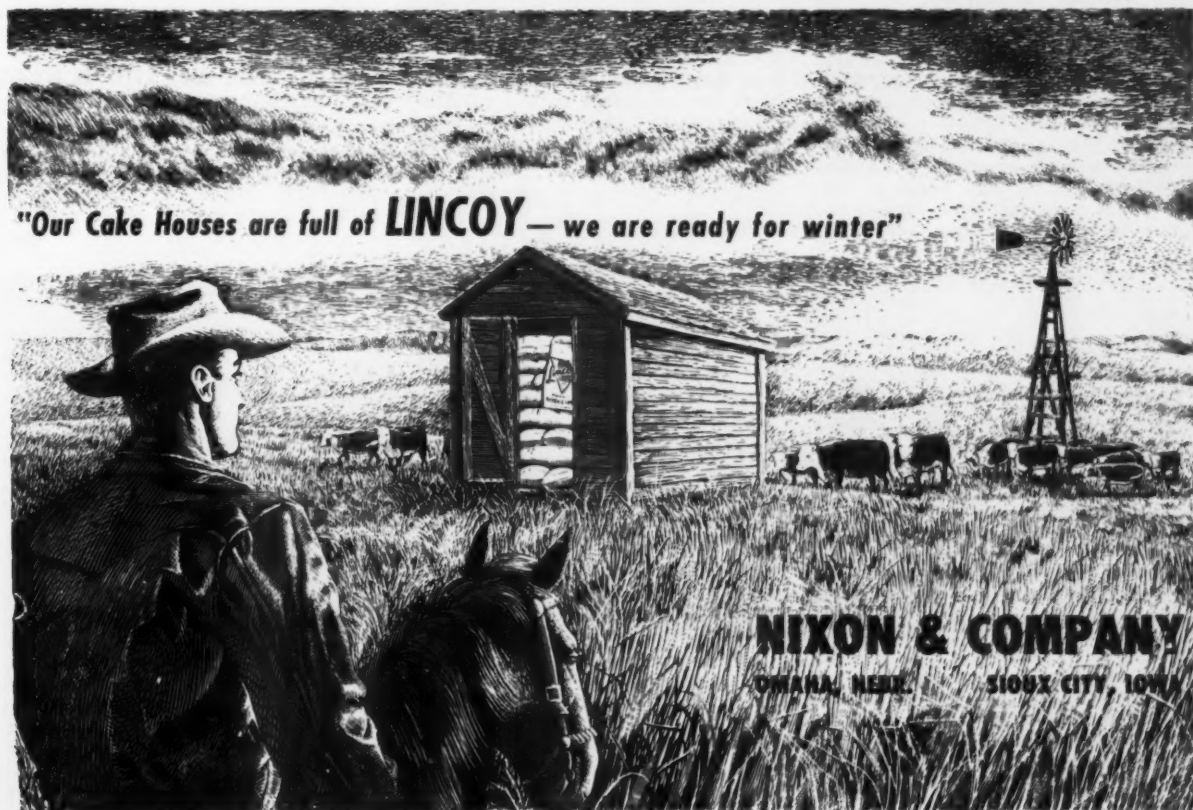
that the cereal manufacturers have already identified their product with protein through advertising. He said you may see the day when white bread and lollipops will carry the legend, "Fortified with complete meat proteins."

MICE HELP

A colony of mice is being used by livestock breeders at Colorado State University in Fort Collins to simulate a herd of beef cattle, in a new research program. The little rodents will be studied in an attempt to find biological relationships between rate of gain and number of pounds of feed per pound of gain. Between 100 and 200 litters of mice will be raised from each generation, of which three or four can be raised each year, to speed breeding information twelve-fold over that of an actual beef herd. Breeding stock will be selected from each generation on a basis of feed consumption, rate of gain and per cent of body fat.

DIPPING

A toxaphene emulsion, Livestock Cooper-Tox (manufactured by William Cooper & Nephews, Chicago) is now permitted in official dipping of cattle and sheep for scabies. USDA says the permissible period between treatment and slaughter is 28 days, as against the permissible period of 60 days when a lindane dip is used. The Cooper dip also controls keds and lice on sheep and ticks, lice and horn flies on cattle.



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LADIES' CHOICE



Through a Ranch House Window

By DOROTHY McDONALD

Among the news items that have crossed my desk this month are several I'd like to share with you. First, the news that as an organization we are continuing to grow! Our total paid-up membership on July 1, when our Year Book was printed, was 2,712. And by mid-September it was 2,961 with dues still coming in. We may run out of Year Books as we ordered just 3,000 copies for 1959, but it will be a happy sort of "lack." The more of us who, knowing the problems of our industry at state and local level, band together into a National organization, the more effective we shall be in solving or helping to solve these problems. Never underestimate the power of women when they band together to do something they believe needs to be done!

I do not know how many of you may have seen that our own talented Bea Peterson of North Dakota, who has been doing publicity for us lately, was awarded a first place for writing in the National Federation of Press Women awards at Portland, Ore., recently? She won first among columns written regularly in magazines of special interest, for her "Just A'Whittlin'" column in the Lutheran Parish Visitor. She also received a second place award in the classification of women's department pages in a magazine for her CowBelle pages in Bar North, the state cattleman's magazine. Since the competition was very stiff,

with entries from all over the country, we can well be proud of Bea. I know you all join me in sending her our congratulations!

We had an interesting example this fall of personal diplomacy in the exchanges between our President and Mr. K; it pointed up, I think, the value of "the personal touch" in public relations, at whatever level. So here, too, is a public relations item which may delight you: When last summer the South Dakota Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers held a convention in Mobridge a tour of local ranches was a part of the program. The Art Smith ranch (Mrs. Smith is the 1959 president of the South Dakota CowBelles) was on their itinerary. Since Mr. Smith had been asked to tell of his ranch operation, that meant the group would stop for a little while. So Hilda Smith was ready for them with fresh hot cinnamon rolls and coffee waiting in the shade of some lovely big trees in their front yard. "That should have ended the story," she says. But it did not. The visitors insisted that Mr. and Mrs. Smith be their guests at their banquet that evening and in appreciation Hilda was presented with a gift from the group. And who can say how much good will, some of which will rub off on the industry, her hospitality engendered?

I was sorry not to be able to run

down a photo of Oregon CowBelles' President Mrs. Walter Jacobson last month when I introduced her as our "Neighbor," but I was fortunate enough since then to find one of her taken during the Father's Day promotion . . . A bit late as a report on this activity, but an excellent likeness.

The last note is a less happy one. As some of you may remember, a few years ago when we were checking on who were the oldest—and youngest—CowBelles, Kansas proudly introduced a charter member, Mrs. Harriett L. Marriage. Mrs. Marriage passed away this year, at the age of 93. But with such a long and for the most part healthy life behind her, I guess there's nothing really sad about stepping out of this tired flesh, as out of an outgrown garment, for what must be a bright, new, young beginning.

May this month bring you all the blessings that are a part of our American heritage, the wisdom to appreciate and treasure them, and the courage to defend them. Happy Thanksgiving!

At Home on the Range

In this calorie-conscious age, do the traditional pumpkin and mince pies sometimes seem just a bit too hearty a finale to the holiday meal? If so, you might like to try these delicate tarts. Though they're not precisely a low-calorie dessert, they do seem



Washington CowBelles were honored by the presence of Mrs. Clyde King (left) of Boulder, Utah, second vice-president of the National CowBelles, at their recent convention session. Mrs. Florence Harting, Pomeroy, second from left, also a National CowBelle second vice-president, was re-elected president of the Washington group. The others are, left to right: Mrs. Vanira Gimlin, Waterville, first vice-presi-

dent, who succeeds Mrs. Billie Agnew, Centralia; Mrs. Vesta Sackman, Riverside, second vice-president, who succeeds Mrs. Blanche Tippet, Asotin; Mrs. Amy Snyder, Washtucna (not shown), replaces Mrs. Gimlin as third vice-president. Mrs. Hazel Krouse, Dayton; Mrs. Emma Howard, Pomeroy, and Mrs. Pimerel Silzel, Okesdale, will continue their respective positions as secretary, treasurer and parliamentarian.

lighter and more in keeping with today's simpler meals. They're so easy to prepare, and picture-pretty to serve. I think you'll like them.

PUMPKIN ICE CREAM TARTS

- 1 pint softened coffee-flavored ice cream
- 1 cup canned pumpkin
- 1 pkg. vanilla instant pudding mix
- 6 baked tart shells (or you can use graham cracker or vanilla wafer crust)
- 6 walnut halves
- Whipped cream or whipped dry milk solids for garnish

Blend softened ice cream and pumpkin (you may also add a tiny bit of pumpkin pie spices, if desired, at this point.) Add pudding mix, beat for one minute. Spoon at once into cooled tart shells. Chill. At serving time, garnish with whipped cream or whipped milk and walnut halves. Serves 6.

I said last month that I'd try to get Velma Newland's recipe—the one that won fifth prize in the Larro Feed Company's recipe contest. Here it is—and I hope the fact it is such a simple, good-to-eat, easy-to-prepare one will inspire others of you to put your own best BEEF recipes forward in other contests to come! The "catchy" name she gave it undoubtedly helped to catch the judges' eyes. It was so named, she explains, because their Greenwood Ranches lie in the three states of South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming.

TRI-STATE DINNER

For each person to be served:

Place on a square of aluminum foil a large patty of ground BEEF. Season to taste.

On this place:

- 1 slice onion
- 5 or 6 strips of carrot
- 5 or 6 strips of potato, cut as for French fries
- 2 short stalks celery
- 1 Tbsp. tomato sauce, catsup, or your own family's favorite sauce

Fold the foil over all and twist edges to seal. Place on a baking sheet and bake 45 minutes at 325 degrees. "Serve with a tossed green salad, hot rolls and a dessert and you will find," she says, "you have a complete dinner nice enough to serve to anyone any time."

Thanks for the recipe, Velma. And congratulations on winning with it!

And now . . . good eating . . . and good evening . . . to you all.—D.M.

Judges for the National CowBelles public relations contest are: Mrs. Sue Smith, Lincoln, Nebr., home editor of Nebraska Farmer and Colorado Rancher and Farmer; Vernon Vine, Philadelphia, Pa., director of editorial relations of Farm Journal; and Maynard Speece, Minneapolis, Minn., farm service director of WCCO radio and TV.

American National

CowBelle Chimes

Vol. 7, No. 11

November, 1959

President—Mrs. N. H. Dekle, Route #2, Box 440, Plaquemine, La.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. J. B. Smith, Pawhuska, Okla.; Mrs. Clyde King, Boulder, Utah; Mrs. John Harting, Pomeroy, Wash.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. W. T. Cobb, 11766 Manorwood Dr., Baton Rouge 6, La.
Editor—Mrs. Dorothy McDonald, No. H-8 303 N. 47th St., San Diego 2, Calif.

A Message From Your President

I have been so thrilled with our fall beef promotion. We have had booths and exhibits at local and state fairs as well as newspaper and magazine publicity.

The tremendous success resulting from our recipes published in the Beef Promoter is very gratifying. We appreciate the help and cooperation given us

by state presidents. I would like again to remind you of two things: (1) The importance of studying the Articles of Incorporation and proposed By-Laws; and (2) Be sure to send in your Public Relations Contest papers.

There are many state conventions scheduled this fall. I wish I could attend all of the meetings. I am most grateful to you for your letters and invitations. I will be attending the Missouri CowBelle meeting Oct. 20. Their meeting is held during the American Royal.

Bea Peterson will be sending to Chimes special articles telling you of the activities planned for us in Dallas; be sure to look for them.

November reminds us of harvest time and Thanksgiving. As a family day, typically American in tradition, Thanksgiving is enjoyed in the same spirit and with the same symbols of plenty as in the time of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Let us pause and give thanks, for our country and its laws, for home and family and the love of friends. Happy Thanksgiving!

Clieie Dekle



Grand Mesa CowBelles' beef promotion booth at the Delta County (Colo.) Fair. The eye-catching feature was the animated upper panel in which steers were unloaded by endless belt from the truck, passed through the Outer Space Foods Processing Plant and appeared as packaged concentrates being loaded on a space ship for Mars. The ladies used the Colorado Centennial "Rush to the Rockies" idea in the "Beef for Tomorrow" theme. In conjunction with the booth, the CowBelles invited people to register and receive a number. From these a lucky number was drawn each day, the winner receiving \$5 worth of beef cuts at a market of his choice. Chairman of the committee in charge of the booth, Mrs. Leonard Hamilton, was not present when the picture was taken. Standing by the booth is Hazel Vela of Eckert.

PROMOTION REPORT

We hope to have letter stickers for year-round use ready soon; when they are available we will give you full details in Chimes.

Our fall pot roast promotion is going great guns. Did you see the colored feature in the October issue of Family Circle magazine called "Show-Off Pot Roasts" in which a chuck roast, marinated, then simmered in a piquant mix of pineapple juice, soy sauce and ginger was featured in color? This magazine is distributed by super-market chains and serves 5 million families.

A letter from Marian Looe Tripp, of the J. Walter Thompson Co., reads in part: "Enclosed is a set of glossy photographs and releases on the fall beef pot roasts which have been distributed to metropolitan newspapers throughout the country. In addition, our material is being distributed through the NEA newspaper syndicate to 800 newspapers, Parade newspaper magazine supplement of 8,605,064 circulation, Family Weekly supplement of 4,500,000 circulation, and through the Chicago Tribune, Los Angeles Times and New York Herald Tribune magazine supplements. I hope also you saw the September issue of American Home Magazine with its major feature entitled 'Take a Pound of Hamburger' which we placed there. Also the September issue of Good Housekeeping Magazine and its big feature on Ground Beef."

Large color beef posters are available to CowBelles for 30 cents each from the California Beef Council, Walter T. Rodman, Flood Bldg., 870 Market St., San Francisco 2, Calif. Mr. Rodman states that on quantity orders of 500, he can have the name of the state CowBelles imprinted. These are beautiful posters, we think.

Our thanks to the Wyoming CowBelles for their contribution; Elaine Barton of Newcastle, their secretary-treasurer, sent us a \$50 check for beef promotion last week.

Lucille (Mrs. Lee) Perkins
Chairman, Beef Promotion



Combining seriousness and humor paid off for the Natchitoches Parish CowBelles in the parade in late September during the Natchitoches Parish Fair and Livestock Show. Three periods of beef cookery—over the open fireplace; on the iron stove, and over the modern barbecue grill—were depicted with appropriate trimmings of each era. Humor was injected in the modern scene, with the man of the house taking over where woman had held supreme command throughout the years. The aroma of hamburgers actually being cooked on the grill lingered in the air as the float moved down the street. This no doubt helped influence the judges.

PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

Nebraska State Fair goes again found the CowBelles manning a beef promotion booth in Agricultural Hall. From an attractively decorated booth many Beef recipes and other promotional material were given away and "Beef Cookery" books, place mats, napkins and Beef Sweet Steaks were sold. Many people returned to the booth with complimentary remarks regarding the previous years, thus showing the effectiveness of this activity as both a beef promotion and public relations program. During the week the Nebraska CowBelles had pictures taken with the famed Lennon sisters of the Lawrence Welk orchestra. Beef Sweet Steaks and cookbooks were presented to these ladies as well as to Betty Johnson of the Jack Paar show, who was also a visitor.

* * *

The South Dakota CowBelles were happy to be asked to take part in the International Soil Conservation convention at Rapid City in August, particularly the beef barbecue in Spearfish. Several CowBelles attired in western type clothes were on hand to pass out beef recipes and other promotional material. Their western style napkins were used for the barbecue.

The group also had a very successful booth at the State Fair in September, passing out several thousand items like car and bumper stickers, recipe leaflets, etc. every day. They also held daily drawings for a \$5 prize of beef, and many of the members made and contributed articles, all with a beef promotion value, which were sold to help defray the cost of the booth.

* * *

The Kansas CowBelles also had a very attractive and successful booth at the State Fair in Hutchinson, September 19-24. Beef promotion material was given away, cookbooks, place mats, napkins and so on were sold and an electric skillet was given away on the last day.



Mrs. Walter Jacobson, North Powder, Ore., president of the Oregon CowBelles, in Governor Robert Holmes' office during the 1959 Beef for Father's Day promotion.

Here and There With the CowBelles

ARIZONA

Summer activities of these groups included the Tucson 'Belles' annual picnic and swim party at the home of Dan and Virginia Clark. Special guests were Mrs. Claridge, president of the Arizona CowBelles; Royce Drysdale, president of the Junior Cattle Growers, and several other juniors.

San Pedro CowBelles and their husbands entertained the Willcox CowBelles and their families at the ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy McGoffin in beautiful Texas Canyon. Again Mrs. Claridge and her family were guests of honor. The rain came and extinguished the fire twice but everyone was so glad for it that only clothes and not spirits were dampened. After dinner the group was delightfully entertained by Pug Scott and her orchestra.

Northern Arizona CowBelles and Cattle Growers were hosts for a quarterly meeting in August. Mrs. A. W. Voight entertained all the ladies with a coffee in her home, and after the meetings the group was treated to a delicious barbecue in a beautiful spot under tall pines.

A white elephant auction held by the Willcox CowBelles, with one of their own members acting as auctioneer,



Mrs. O. Ellenbecker of Gettysburg, S. D., presiding at the South Dakota CowBelles' booth at the State Fair in Huron last month.

netted \$56.20 to be presented to the newly organized Cochise County Chapter of the Mental Health Association. This easy and "fun" way of raising money will probably be repeated in the future as the Arizona CowBelles are supporting the Arizona association's mental health program and taking an active part in organizing chapters in the counties not yet having them.

CALIFORNIA

Humboldt County CowBelles, one of the newest groups in the state and just 54 members strong, will play host during the CCA convention in Eureka on Dec. 4-5.

Kern County CowBelles were proud to announce that their Spring Dance was so successful their annual scholarship award was "upped" from \$200 to \$400. Awarded this year to Stephen Heinrichs, outstanding in both 4-H and FFA work in Bakersfield, it will be used to help finance his sophomore year in the University of California College of Agriculture at Davis.

This group has a new cookbook just off the press. Pocket-sized and filled entirely with recipes for outdoor barbecues, it is the first of a series of "Chuck's On, Junior" books planned by this group. Each will feature one phase of cookery, or one type of dish.

COLORADO

Holy Cross CowBelles won a blue ribbon on their booth at the Garfield County Fair. They also had a float in the parade staged for the fair. Their bedspread, made by Mrs. Paulson and featuring cattle brands of the area, was given as a prize, and the group also gave prizes to competitors making the best mince pies from beef. The group also presented a copy of "Beef Cookery" to the Garfield County library, and to each girl enrolled in home

economics classes will go a copy of the Colorado CowBelles' cookbook.

The **Fremont County** CowBelles met in Canon City in October with the president, Mrs. Thad Corey, presiding. A money-making project was discussed and it was voted to make table cloths, napkins and aprons. Chairman and assistants for next year's Father of the Year program were appointed. It was announced that the next meeting of the group would be a luncheon on Nov. 4.

The almost 1,500-member **Colorado** CowBelles held a membership drive in all parts of the state in October. "Colorful Colorado Cattlemen" will be the subject of the 1959-60 CowBelles' essay contest.

SOUTH DAKOTA

At their regular quarterly meeting Sept. 17-18 the ladies at an afternoon coffee were shown slides taken during a month-long tour of Japan and Hong Kong by Mrs. Art Smith, president of the group, her husband and his brother and wife.

NEBRASKA

Traditional honors were bestowed on Mrs. George Heinz as she reigned as Queen-for-a-Day during the National Ak-Sar-Ben Rodeo Show. The day's activities began for Mrs. Heinz and the CowBelles present at a continental brunch hosted by the women's division of the Chamber of Commerce. An interesting travelog was presented by Betty Ellsworth who just recently returned from Europe. This was followed by President Marjorie entertaining at open house in the Castle Hotel with about 50 CowBelles and stock growers present.

The climax of the day was Mrs. Heinz' entry into the arena in a beautiful yellow convertible and her introduction by Jess Thurmond, Ak-Sar-Ben governor, who then presented her with a bouquet of red roses.

Mrs. R. G. Burke of Alliance, believed to be Nebraska's oldest CowBelle, celebrated her 95th birthday recently. She came to western Nebraska in 1888 and in 1894 married the late George Burke.

AT LARGE

Mrs. Irene Steinbach, president of the Louisiana CowBelles, is recuperating at her home in Baton Rouge following hospitalization for serious surgery. Her address is Rt. 3, Highland Road.

The National CowBelles are cooperating in the fifth annual observance of National Farm-City Week, Nov. 20-26.

President Mrs. N. H. Dekle reports that invitations sent out by ranchers last year to city folks to visit their places for a meal of hearty beef was so successful that a nation-wide program is planned for this year.

Letters have gone out to all state governors from the publicity committee of the CowBelles, headed by Mrs. Gilman Peterson, New England, N. D., urging support of this movement, which is being coordinated by Kiwanis.

"Eat more beef—it's appetizing, energizing, slenderizing!" is Mrs. Peterson's slogan. She urges all country women to become public relations agents as they don aprons and serve beef to city guests who may never have visited a cattle ranch before this fifth annual Farm-City Week.



The Alameda-Contra Costa CowBelles took blue ribbons in both the Alameda and Contra Costa county fairs in the feature booths for a graphic outline of beef production costs against a backdrop of a miniature cattle ranch and feedlot. The picture of the steer was wired so that when the button was pushed on the counter it showed where each particular cut of beef was located on the steer. Fair booths and rummage sales are the main source of income of the CowBelles. They use the money to print and distribute beef recipes, posters of beef cuts in markets, and give U. S. savings bonds to top beef winners in 4-H and FFA groups at county fairs.

61 WHR BULLS BRING \$1,423 AVERAGE AT CHEYENNE

Demand for registered Herefords was good at the Wyoming Hereford Ranch sale in Cheyenne last month, as 61 bulls changed hands for a total of \$86,825, averaging \$1,423. Four females in the sale brought a \$700 average. The top selling bull went at a bid of \$7,000, and the second-high seller brought \$6,250. The animals went to buyers from Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina and Wyoming. A Canadian purchaser took the top selling bull.

FORT WORTH SHOW OFFERS \$200,000 PREMIUM MONEY

The Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, set for Jan. 29-Feb. 7, will offer total premiums of nearly \$200,000. This includes \$4,264 for open steers, \$45,312 for breeding cattle, and \$13,110 in the junior show. A new class added this year will be the carlot feeder steers.

KANSAS CITY SHOW CHAMP IS ANGUS; BRINGS \$6.10

At the 61st American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City last month, Kenneth P. Eitel of Green Castle, Mo., for the third time in 11 years won the grand championship of the event with a 1,085-pound Angus steer which later sold for \$6.10 a pound. John M. Lewis & Sons of Larned, Kans., took reserve honors with a Hereford weighing 1,095 pounds and selling at \$2.25 a pound.

In the breed shows, the Shorthorn champion was shown by Kansas State University at Manhattan, and the top Polled Hereford was exhibited by Paul Hawkins & Sons, Oakland, Ill.

GOLDEN SPIKE SHOW BRINGS CATTLE FROM 11 STATES

Eleven states are already represented in exhibit notices for the 41st annual Golden Spike National Livestock Show, Nov. 13-21 at Ogden, Utah. Entries of Angus, Herefords and Shorthorns are reported to be coming in at a good rate.

MILBURN'S N BAR RANCH SELLS 403 ANGUS IN MONT.

The Angus sale held at the N Bar Ranch, Grass Range, Mont., last month saw a total of \$71,273 change hands for 403 head. Sixty-two bull calves averaged \$340; 46 registered heifer calves \$166. Top of the sale was the \$490 paid for a bull calf by an Arkansas buyer; next-high-selling animal went for \$450. Tee Bar Ranch Co. of Augusta paid \$450 for two bull calf prospects, and Amos Kelley & Son purchased two \$450 bulls. The 245 commercial heifer calves sold for a total of \$32,600, and 13 commercial cows totaled \$2,567.

DENVER SHOW CHANGES DATES OF FEEDER CATTLE SALE

The National Western Shock Show Feeder Sale will be held Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 20, 1960, for loads of cattle; the commercial, non-entered feeders will sell Thursday, the 21st. The date change will permit two days of selling for the separated sales, according to General Manager Willard Simms. Also being changed are dates for selling of pens of Angus bulls, which will be held Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 19, and the Shorthorn sale of breeding cattle, which will take place Wednesday, the 20th.

CHICAGO SHOW COMBINES WITH DAIRY SHOW NOV. 27

The combined 60th International Live Stock Exposition and (seventh) International Dairy Show will be held Nov. 27-Dec. 5 at Chicago. In the past, the dairy shows have been held in October and drew up to 2,000 purebred dairy cattle; the International stock show entry annually comprises 10,000 or more meat-making breeds. The amphitheatre which houses the show, enlarged to double its original size, now encompasses an area of 13 acres. Judging of the steer show will take place Nov. 26-28.

AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSN. ELECTS NEW OFFICER SLATE

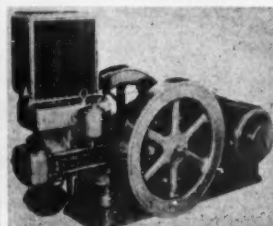
The new president of the American Hereford Association, elected at the organization's annual business meeting last month, is John W. Van Natta, Battle Ground, Ind., a breeder of Hereford cattle for more than 50 years. He succeeds Alan Feeney, who passed away several months ago. Earl Monahan of Hyannis, Nebr., was elected vice-president, and Fred Dressler of Gardnerville, Nev., was named a director.

404 TRIPLE U HEREFORDS BRING \$154,410 IN DISPERSION

Four hundred and four animals which sold last month in the Triple U Hereford Ranch dispersion sale at Gettysburg, S. D., averaged \$382 for a total of \$154,410. Sixty-nine bulls averaged \$663; 335 females, \$325. Top price paid for a bull was \$1,275; top female seller brought \$995.



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Phone 186

IDAHO ASSN. BULL SALE AVERAGE \$515 ON 195 HEAD

The top price paid for a bull in the Idaho Cattlemen's Association range bull sale at Filer last month was \$2,500; seller was the E. P. Reese Ranch near Salmon. The champion of the 20th annual futurity, shown by Fred R. and Jay Pearson of Moore, was bought for \$1,700 by Udy Bros. of Rockland. The 195 bulls in the sale brought a total of \$100,355 for an average of \$515. Three A bulls averaged \$1,058.33; 67 A-minus bulls averaged \$676.27; 116 B bulls figured \$424.01, and nine B-minus animals \$298.33.

BUYERS PAY \$57,860 FOR 55 THORPE HEREFORDS

Breeders invested \$57,860 in 55 head of registered Herefords last month in the Thorpe Hereford Farms sale at Britton, S. D. Over-all average for the sale was \$1,052; 18 bulls averaged \$1,136 for a \$20,455 total, and the female offering of 37 head sold for a total of \$37,405, averaging \$1,011. The top selling bull went to a Wyoming buyer on a \$4,000 bid, and the top female sold for \$1,975.

ANGUS ASSN. REGISTERS 233,940 IN FISCAL YEAR

The American Angus Association reports the biggest gains in its 76-year history during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30. Registrations of Black calves, at 233,940, showed a 16 per cent increase over 1958. Transfers of Angus totaled 183,992 for the year—13,879 more than 1958. The organization's life membership now is 38,804; junior memberships total 3,190.

POLLED HEREFORDMEN DEDICATE NEW BUILDING

In special ceremonies held during the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City last month, the American Polled Hereford Association formally dedicated its new quarter-million-dollar headquarters building. Construction was started a year ago, and association offices were moved in last March.

SHORTHORN ROLLS SHOW SECOND HIGHEST GAIN

Total registrations for Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn breeders across the nation numbered 51,683 during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. This is a 23.9 per cent increase over the previous year. Transfers representing sales by auction and private treaty totaled 25,626—a 21 per cent increase.

NEBRASKA BULLS AVERAGE \$1,010 FOR COULTER HEREFORDS

At Bridgeport, Nebr., last month the bull sale of Coulter Herefords totaled \$58,725 on 58 lots for an average of \$1,010. Dr. C. R. Watson of Mitchell, Nebr., paid \$2,050 and \$1,750 for the two top bulls. The J. H. Vinton Estate, Gordon, Nebr., was a buyer of a \$1,700 animal.

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Purebred and Commercial

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WE had a wonderful auction. Sold 32 bulls, 5 privately. Have 62 bulls for sale at private treaty—same age, coming twos. See them or write for one or a carload.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS, Alliance, Nebraska

"Our Herefords build the beef where the highest priced cuts of meat grow"

YAVAPAI CALVES AVERAGE 35.2 CENTS IN '59 SALE

Seventy weaner steers were auctioned recently in the annual calf sale of the Yavapai Cattle Growers at Hays Ranch in Peoples Valley for an average of 35.2 cents. Average weight of the animals was 342 pounds. Fifty-five head sold individually, 15 went as a group. First place went to Cowden Ranch of Seligman for a 416-pound calf that sold at \$1.20 a pound and then resold at 82½ cents. Harold James of Prescott had the second-place calf, a 400-pound Hereford that sold for 70 cents.

52 MESSERSMITH BULLS SELL FOR \$915 AVERAGE IN NEBR.

Fifty-two bulls sold last month by F. E. Messersmith & Sons at Alliance, Nebr., averaged \$915, with 20 bringing \$1,000 or better and the top selling at \$1,825 and the next-high animal bringing 1,800. Of the 33 buyers, all but three were reported to be repeat customers of Messersmith animals.

ANGUS ASSOCIATION PLANS 76th MEET IN WINDY CITY

The 76th annual banquet and meeting of the American Angus Association will be held Dec. 1 in Chicago during the International Livestock Exposition.

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Santa Gertrudis Beef Cattle are known for their efficient utilization of roughage. They also are large, hardy and rugged, gentle, tolerant of extreme and varying temperatures, have an appreciable amount of natural resistance to pests and insects, give plenty of milk for calves and are adaptable to a large variety of environments, all of which adds up to the economical production of more pounds of quality beef at the market.

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BREEDERS SUPPLY CO. COUNCIL BLUFFS IOWA

Hay that had lain in an old barn near Wauneta, Kan., for 45 years was found to have retained most of its nutritional qualities, with a protein content of 19.09 per cent, 3 or 4 per cent above that of average fresh hay, according to Drayford Richardson of Kansas State University.

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Quotable NOTES

"There is one facet to this reseeding problem that has been almost entirely overlooked, but which in my opinion offers the rangemen the greatest possibilities for improving ranges, not only in Arizona but all over the West. This is browse reseeding. Palatable browses are perfect tools for the range manager. Many of them have a high protein content, and they retain this content much better than grasses during the winter and early spring months. Cattle wintered on good chamiza and cliffrose ranges come out of the winter fat even when grass is short. The shrubs are available when the grasses are covered with snow. In terms of range distribution, cattle on a good browse range get their protein everywhere instead of around a feed bunk consuming costly feed. Even in the summer months, during times of drouth, cattle will turn to browse rather than grubbing out dried-up grasses. I realize well the difficulties involved in reseeding these plants, but am sure that their propagation merits a great deal of investigation."—John G. Babbitt, Babbitt Ranches, Flagstaff, Ariz.

"Khrushchev was able to brag about the accomplishments of his nation in such fields as space science, satellites, missiles, atomic energy, etc. But he did not brag about the accomplishments of their agriculture after he visited Beltsville, Md., and Iowa. He is shrewd enough to know he cannot match our standard of living until he can develop an efficient agriculture. His boast that he will 'smother us in the USSR's output of industrial goods' is an idle boast as long as 50 per cent of his manpower is tied to the land. If we do not maintain our agricultural superiority—and by a wide margin—our industrial superiority cannot continue."—C. Pearis Wilson, Kansas State University School of Agriculture.

"I am concerned about what will happen to the economic welfare of agriculture in this country if Russia out-produces us and dumps huge surpluses of cheaply produced food and other agricultural products on the world market. I am also concerned about our National Security if Russia should get into a position of world domination because of her ability to produce more agricultural products."—J. O. Matlick, Editor of Kentucky Farmer, who accompanied Secretary of Agriculture Benson on his recent tour of Russia.

"The essential meaning and value of conservation is that it provides for the continued and increasing use of the earth and its resources for the good of man."—Guy C. Jackson, Jr., Anahuac, Tex., president of the National Reclamation Association, in a recent speech against wilderness bills.

WORLD MEAT USE

Consumption of red meat per capita is detailed below for the various countries for 1958 (source USDA):

Argentina	166	Japan	8
Australia	225	Mexico	41
Austria	107	Netherlands	90
Belgium-Luxembourg	101	New Zealand	220
Brazil	68	Norway	76
Canada	133	Paraguay	128
Chile	52	Philippines	22
Cuba	81	Poland	75
Czechoslovakia	82	Portugal	37
Denmark	142	Sweden	108
Finland	68	Switzerland	101
France	123	Union of South Africa	75
Germany, West	110	U.S.S.R.	61
Greece	39	United Kingdom	133
Hungary	65	United States	152
Ireland	94	Uruguay	206
Italy	46	Yugoslavia	42

(Figures for Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland are for 1957 or 1956).

A break-down as to type of meat is given for 11 selected countries as follows:

	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb, mutton & goat	Canned
Australia	121	19	78	7
New Zealand	112	30	77	*
Uruguay	152	16	38	*
Argentina	134	12	20	*
United States	87	61	4	*
Denmark	48	92	1/2	*
Canada	74	51	3	5
United Kingdom	52	44	23	14
Paraguay**	128	*
France	62	50	6	*
West Germany	41	67	1	*

* Included with other types. ** Beef, veal, lamb, mutton, goat and pork.

Mexico Sets New Quota On Exports to U. S.

Mexico has set up a new quota of 380,000 head of live cattle and the beef equivalent of 320,000 head that may be shipped to the United States during the year beginning Sept. 1, 1959. Mexico wants to limit marketings of northern Mexican cattle in the U. S. and prevent shortages of beef for Mexican consumers in cities to the south. However, U. S. imports in the first eight months of this year amounted to 280,000 head of cattle—mostly feeder steers—and 37 million pounds of beef—mainly frozen and boneless.

Serious Swine Disease Now Eradicated in U. S.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson announces that the war against vesicular exanthema has been won. This disease of swine has been eradicated from the U. S. after a seven-year state-federal program of quarantine and garbage-cooking laws (which are in effect now in 49 states). Eradication may now allow more exports to nations which bar pork because of the virus disease.

CATTLE ON FEED

Cattle on feed for market totaled 4.8 million head on Oct. 1, which was 20 per cent more than last year but it was 7 per cent below the July 1 figure.

In 13 states the estimate ran to 4.3 million head—20 per cent over a year earlier and highest for the date. The July-October decline of 8 per cent for the 13 states was less than the declines in 1958 and 1957.

Cattle on feed in nine north central states increased 15 per cent. All these states increased as against a year earlier, except South Dakota—down 3 per cent.

For the four western states—Texas, Colorado, Arizona and California—the number on feed was up 34 per cent from a year earlier.

Cattle placed on feed in the 13 states totaled 2.4 million head in the July-September quarter—up 21 per cent from the same months last year. The nine north central states increased 15 per cent, while the four western states increased 36 per cent from a year earlier in the number placed on feed since July 1. Shipments of stockers and feeders into nine north central states in July-September were up 15 per cent from a year earlier. Western state contracting for future delivery is below a year ago.

Fed cattle marketed from the 13 states in July-September were 4 per cent above the third quarter of 1958. The increase in the nine north central states was 1 per cent, whereas the number marketed in the four western states was up 16 per cent. California and Texas showed the sharpest increases.

Beef steers and heifers sold out of first hands for slaughter (prime, choice and good) during July-September at seven markets were 3 per cent below the period in 1958.

For the 21 states, 2.6 million fed cattle were put on feed and 3 million head were marketed in July-September of 1959.

In the 21 states there was a substantial increase from a year earlier in cattle weighing less than 900 pounds. Those weighing less than 500 pounds totaled 309,000 head on Oct. 1 compared with 223,000 a year ago; the 500-699 pound group at 803,000 head was up 252,000 head; and the 700-899 pound group at 1.6 million head was up 205,000. Those weighing over 900 pounds totaled some over 2 million—up 237,000 from a year earlier. Those weighing less than 500 pounds accounted for 6 per cent of the total compared with 5 per cent last year; those weighing 500-699 pounds, 17 per cent this year and 14 per cent last; 700-899 group, 34 and 35 per cent, respectively; 900-1,099 group, 35 and 37; and 1,100 pounds and up 8 and 9 per cent.

Of cattle on feed Oct. 1 in the 21 states, 71 per cent were steers and steer calves, compared with 74 per cent a year earlier. Heifer and heifer calves accounted for 28 per cent—25 per cent a year earlier.

In the 21 states, those on feed less than three months were 22 per cent above a year earlier; those on feed three-six months were up 14 per cent and those over six months up 21 per cent. As a per cent of the total, those on feed less than three months was 54 per cent, three-six months 25 per cent; and more than six months 21 per cent. Last year 53 per cent were on feed less than three months; 26 per cent three to six, and 21 per cent more than six months.

Feeders expect to market 3.2 million head in October-December. If this happens, marketings for this quarter would be 25 per cent above the 2.5 million marketed from the Oct. 1 inventory during the period last year.

In the past three years feeders have actually marketed fewer cattle in October-December than intended. It was 94 per cent of the intentions in 1956; 92 in 1957 and 95 in 1958.

Expanded reports on cattle on feed will include, beginning Nov. 9, monthly data for Arizona and California. Cattle and calves on feed Oct. 1 in these two states totaled 205,000 for Arizona and 636,000 for California.



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Three Films Available On Retirement Legislation

Three 10-minute films on the Keogh-Simpson legislation are available. One features a press interview with Senator Smathers of Florida, a co-sponsor of the bill, which would provide for a retirement plan for self-employed persons; the second gives a discussion between Senator Moss of Utah and the Florida senator, and in the third Senator Allott of Colorado introduces Senator Simpson of Pennsylvania who explains the legislation. Free. Write American Thrift Assembly, Rm. 612, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Sheepmen Get New Checkoff After Hearty 'Yes' Vote

Final result of the wool and lamb promotion referendum was a hearty approval, and thus a new agreement was signed by USDA continuing the financing of the American Sheep Producers Council's advertising and promotion of lamb and wool through deductions from wool payments for three more years. (The deduction is 1 cent

a pound of shorn wool marketed and 5 cents a cwt. of live weight of unshorn lambs marketed.)

The Farm Bureau urged sheepmen to vote no in the referendum. Bureau president, Charles Shuman, said that the result marks "not the end but a new beginning in the Bureau's continuing struggle against compulsion in American agriculture." The checkoff was supported by the National Wool Growers Association and the National Grange.

WSU and U of W Offer Short Stockmen Courses

Washington State University's 10th annual stockmen's short course is slated for Dec. 7-11 at Pullman. Major attention will be given such things as automation, integration, new production and marketing ways, breeding, feeding, management.

A short course for stockmen on cattle and marketing research will be given by the University of Wyoming at Laramie Feb. 1-2.

USDA Meat Inspection Subject of New Booklet

The government's "U. S. Inspected and Passed" stamp has been placed on nearly 100 million animal carcasses in the past fiscal year, testifying that the meat is disease-free, clean and wholesome, and fit for human consumption. To make sure no hidden disease or otherwise abnormal condition exists, each carcass is given a thorough examination by an inspector at the time of slaughter. The service is considered a vital one, even though health of livestock in this country is superior to that of meat animals in most other nations. The year 1959 is the 53rd for continuous meat inspection service by the USDA under provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of 1906. A free copy of "Summary of Activities—Meat Inspection Division, 1959," is obtainable from Press Service, Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Mosquitoes That Sting Are No Gentlemen

It's the female of the species that's deadly—in mosquitoes, that is. The National Geographic Society is authority for the statement that the tiny winged ladies need the blood obtained by stinging the hapless human for maturing their eggs. Other findings: the insects go for thin people because they give off more heat; they prefer light skin, and if undisturbed can take in enough blood to equal their own weight in one minute.

Lower Fat Requirements In Proposed Lamb Grades

Proposed changes in the voluntary grade standards for lamb and mutton would lower the average fatness for

Prime and Choice grades, according to the USDA. The modification would increase the importance of conformation and external finish and reduce emphasis on internal factors in evaluating quality. The proposal would have the effect of lowering average fatness for Prime and Choice grades, and "there should be a substantial increase in the number of lambs which would qualify for Prime."

Lamb producers have complained that present standards require too much fat on lamb and mutton in the higher grades, and earlier this year asked for suspension of lamb grading. Because of considerable objection to doing away with grading, the changes were proposed instead.

Conformation requirements for lambs and very young lambs would be reduced a half grade. For more mature lambs the reduction is more. Similar changes are proposed for mutton.

The changed yardstick would (1) eliminate consideration of overflow fat, (2) put less emphasis on maturity and (3) lower the requirements for feathering between the ribs, fat streakings in the flanks, and firmness.

The department said it would accept comments on the proposed changes until Nov. 21.

Packers' Consent Decree Case in Chicago Court

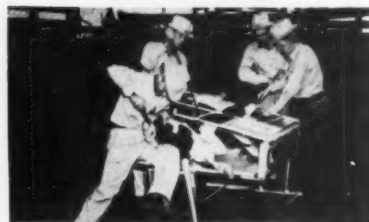
Hearings on petitions of Armour, Swift and Cudahy for changes in the provisions of the Packers' Consent Decree are being held before United States District Judge Julius Hoffman in Chicago and may continue for months. Contention of the packers is that great changes have taken place in the food and meat business since 1920 when the decree was entered and the decree is no longer needed. Judge Hoffman has suggested that government attorneys check again with the Department of Justice to see if some kind of settlement can be negotiated and said it might be beneficial to all if the government takes into consideration that economic conditions may have changed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Now Runs a Better Stock Car

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has recently converted 100 automobile box cars to stock cars which will handle 30 to 34 head of cattle. This increases the load of cattle from 26,500 pounds for the conventional 40-foot car to 40,000 pounds for this 50-foot car. Officials said ride control trucks with long travel springs have been provided for a "soft ride," and the roofs have been painted aluminum to reflect heat from the sun. Veteran Traffic Manager Chas. E. Blaine of the American National says "this increase in load carrying capacity is extremely important, because the increase in weight reduces the overall transportation unit cost to the carrier, and thus reduces cost to the shipper as well."

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Water De-salting Plants Approved by Government

The government has approved construction of three saline water conversion demonstration plants. One will convert salty water to fresh through electrodialysis, and will be located either in the northern Great Plains or the arid areas of the Southwest. The other two plants will freshen sea water by distillation. They will be located in Texas and California.

The electrodialysis process for converting salt water takes the salt out of the water; distillation takes the water away from the salt. Some chemicals in water respond better to electrodialysis than others and study of the raw water is necessary for successful choice of a site. This process should not be confused with electrolysis — a process which breaks up the molecules of the water itself. In brackish water conversion, only enough electricity is used to move the salt ions through the membranes which form the walls of the conversion cells. Distillation turns the water to steam by heat; the steam is subsequently condensed as fresh water and the salt is left behind. In both distillation and electrodialysis, a considerable amount of waste water is needed to carry off the discarded salts.

• • •

In Florida, the sun's energy distills pure drinking water from the ocean, using solar stills made of DuPont plastic materials. Throughout the world, in communities where local water is unpleasant, residents often buy bottled drinking water at \$70 per 1000 gallons. Solar stills should turn out sweet water for very much less.

In the Florida stills, troughs of black plastic that hold sea water are covered with clear film. The water evaporates, condenses on the canopy of "Mylar" polyester film and is collected in gutters at the side. It is expected about 300 gallons of fresh water a day will be produced by a 40x60-foot still. The U. S. Department of the Interior is directing the tests.

American National Films Crisscross Nation Daily

Richard Kuehner, public relations consultant for the very successful beef cattle display at the Oregon Centennial in Portland this summer, reports that the American National's film "All Flesh is Grass" was shown more than 400 times to average audiences of 50 people during the 100-day celebration.

The film, meanwhile, is far the most popular cattle industry movie with schools, service clubs and television stations which have already booked the association's supply of prints for more than 700 showings in coming months. Lyle Liggett, director of information, reports that every state is represented among those planning showings.

Liggett also reports that demand is running heavy for "Land Of Our

Fathers", the association's excellent movie on practical conservation practices, and for "Cow Business", the short motion picture designed for television use which is also being requested now by schools and civic groups. Nearly 125 prints of all three movies are repaired and circulated from the Denver office on schedules which have prints crisscrossing the nation daily.

The American National's three public service films also are listed in "Business Screen" magazine's survey of the 215 most popular films during 1958.

Bruises Cut Cattle Profits; Systemic Could Cut Bruises

Bruise resistance can be increased by a systemic compound, says USDA, but further investigation is necessary to develop a practical, economical and easy-to-use product.

If this exciting possibility were to become a reality, it could slice off quite a part of the estimated \$12 million a year loss currently suffered by the cattle industry from bruising.

It's a two-way loss: one-third comes from trimming and two-thirds from devaluation of excessively trimmed carcasses.

Three-fourths the bruises and one-half the losses occur while animals are in packers' hands moving from holding pen through slaughter, a study showed. This proportionately lower loss while the cattle were in packers' hands may indicate that these injuries were not so severe as those received earlier in loading, transporting and unloading.

Largest losses came from hip or loin injuries and next largest from shoulder hurts. Steers, larger and more excitable, averaged three times the heifer loss of 27 cents. Higher grade cattle, with protective fat, suffered less damage.

Desert Entry Applications Rejected in 740 Cases

The director of the Bureau of Land Management has simultaneously rejected on appeal applications for desert land entries covering more than a quarter million acres in seven southern California valleys. The decision applies to 740 applications which originally were rejected by the Los Angeles office of the bureau.

Evidence showed that water supplies were insufficient to permit applicants to irrigate to the extent necessary to perfect desert land entries, according to the bureau. Areas involved were the Mojave River Drainage, Fremont, Indian Wells, Ward, Rich, Chuckawalla and Upper Kingston valleys.

The bureau said that the history of desert land entries in southern California has been marked by many failures due to lack of water. Leveling and destroying the natural cover of the lands, where there is no possibility of irrigation, results in excessive erosion and promotes dustbowl conditions, the bureau declared.

Patent No. 2,733,685



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Oakley Livestock Sales
Oakley, Kans.

The Bureau of Land Management administers 160 million acres of federal land in 59 grazing districts. In 1958 over 18,000 operators grazed 8,115,112 head of livestock on these lands. In addition, an estimated 1,170,693 big game depended upon forage resources on the public domain.

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Forest Service receipts from grazing permits in fiscal 1959 was about \$4.5 million.

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Nov. 13-14—Nevada State Cattle Assn. convention, Winnemucca.
Nov. 13-21—41st annual Golden Spike National Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.
Nov. 14-19—13th Eastern National Livestock Show, Timonium, Md.
Nov. 22-24—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. annual convention, Moscow.
Nov. 23-Dec. 3—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.
Dec. 2-3—Oklahoma Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Oklahoma City.
Dec. 3-5—Arizona Cattle Growers convention, Flagstaff.
Dec. 3-5—California Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Eureka, Calif.
Dec. 11-12—Utah Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Salt Lake City.
Dec. 15-18—U. S. Livestock Sanitary Assn. meeting, San Francisco.
Jan. 5-9—Arizona National Livestock Show, Phoenix.
Jan. 13-15—Mississippi Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Natchez.
Jan. 15-23—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
Jan. 21-22—North Carolina Cattlemen's Association Conference, Raleigh.
Jan. 25-27—National Wool Growers convention, San Antonio, Tex.
Jan. 27-Feb. 7—Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex.
JAN. 28-30—63RD ANNUAL CONVENTION, AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, DALLAS, TEXAS.

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

(In thousands)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Sept. 1959	1,539	415	5,767	1,177
Sept. 1958	1,562	472	5,219	1,045
9 mos. '59	12,858	3,510	48,756	10,013
9 mos. '58	13,257	4,217	42,478	9,322

(Of the cattle slaughtered in the first nine months of 1959, 42.1% were cows and heifers; in the period last year the percentage was 42.7. Cow slaughter ran 21.4% in the 1959 period, 25.9% in 1958. The heifer percentage was 20.7 this year, 16.8% last year. Cannery and cutters made up 9.7% this year, compared with 11.8% for the period last year.)

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	Sept. 1958	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen beef	157,469	152,461	110,139	103,531
Cured beef	11,298	10,374	13,320	9,530
Total pork	163,145	183,745	127,088	164,185
Veal	7,905	7,981	9,479	10,365
Lamb & mutton	13,339	14,605	9,927	8,238

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

(Chicago)

	Oct. 22, 1959	Oct. 23, 1959
Beef, Prime	—	\$43.50 - 46.00
Beef, Choice	\$42.50 - 45.50	41.50 - 43.50
Beef, Good	41.00 - 44.00	40.00 - 42.00
Beef, Std.	39.00 - 42.00	38.50 - 41.50
Veal, Prime	53.00 - 56.00	52.00 - 54.00
Veal, Choice	47.00 - 52.00	48.00 - 52.00
Veal, Good	38.00 - 46.00	42.00 - 49.00
Lamb, Choice	42.00 - 45.50	48.00 - 52.50
Lamb, Good	40.00 - 43.00	46.00 - 51.00
Pork Loin, 8-12#	41.50 - 45.00	47.00 - 50.00

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Oct. 22, 1959	Oct. 23, 1959
Steers, Prime	\$27.50 - 29.00	\$25.50 - 28.50
Steers, Choice	26.25 - 28.25	24.50 - 27.75
Steers, Good	24.50 - 26.50	24.00 - 26.25
Steers, Std.	22.50 - 25.00	23.00 - 25.00
Cows, Comm.	16.50 - 18.00	18.75 - 20.50
Vealers, Gd.-Ch.	30.00 - 31.00*	29.00 - 33.00
Vealers, Std.	25.00 - 30.00	24.00 - 29.00
Calves, Gd.-Ch.	—	25.00 - 29.00
Calves, Std.	—	22.00 - 25.00
F.&S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.	24.00 - 33.00	24.50 - 34.00
F.&S. Strs., Cm.-Md.	22.00 - 26.00**	21.00 - 26.50
Hogs, 180-240#	13.25 - 14.10	18.50 - 19.50
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	18.50 - 21.00	20.00 - 23.00
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	3.50 - 4.00	6.00 - 8.00

(* Good only)
(** Med. only)

Personal Mention

Thayer Stevens of Harlowton, Mont., has been named mountain states regional vice-president of the National Beef Council. He succeeds the late Joe Blazek of Glasgow, Mont., in one of seven such posts. He has served as director of the Montana Beef Council since it was organized in 1954.

Dr. M. R. Clarkson has been named associate administrator of the USDA's Agricultural Research Service, a new position in which he will share broad responsibility with ARS Administrator Byron T. Shaw. Dr. Wm. Popham will succeed Dr. Clarkson as deputy administrator.

Hugo Stuckenschneider has been named editor of the Record Stockman at Denver. He has previously served as northern field editor for the publication and succeeds John Wallize, who resigned the editor's post to become experiment station field editor at Colorado State University in Fort Collins.

Reginald M. DeNio, assistant regional forester in California, has been named director, Division of Range Management of the Forest Service, Washington, D. C. He will replace Charles A. Joy who is retiring in January after more than 38 years with the Forest Service.

Norman Winder, Denver, former president of the American Sheep Producers Council, was re-elected president of Woolens and Worsteds of America, an organization to promote sales of wool, at a recent meeting in New York. Re-elected treasurer was J. M. Jones, secretary of the American Sheep Producers Council.

Deaths

Lee Brown: Mr. Brown, a resident of LaPlant, S. D., and only last June elected president of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association, died unexpectedly during the first week of October just as his organization was starting a two-day quarterly directors' meeting. He was 68.

J. A. Scorup: Mr. Scorup, a member of the American National for more than 25 years and widely known in cattle circles of his state and nationally, passed away early in October. His home was at Moab, Utah. Until his health failed, he had never missed a National convention. He was a charter member of the Utah association and was a vice-president for more than 25 years. He helped many young people get started in the cattle business, and in 1955 was signally honored for his work by Swift & Co., the FFA and the Utah Cattlemen's Association.

Meat Import Poundage Over Three-Quarter Billion

Imports of meat from January to September totaled 771 million pounds, 184.5 million more than in the period in 1958.

Fresh beef and veal imports in the 1959 period was about 403 million pounds, about 147 million pounds more than during the nine months in 1958.

If you add to this the cured and canned beef the figure runs to 570.7 million pounds in the 1959 period, compared with 417.4 million in 1958 for all beef.

The USDA figures show fresh beef and veal imports up by 57.5 per cent this year over last year.

Lamb and mutton imports at about 43 million pounds were up 140.6 per cent over last year.

Total pork imports, including canned, cured and sausage, amounted to 143.6 million pounds as against 134.3 million in last year's period.

Cattle and calves imported from Canada and Mexico during the January-to-August period this year totaled 507,658 head, compared with 625,678 head in the 1958 period.

The equivalent of live cattle in beef plus beef and veal imports amounted to 8.8 per cent of our total domestic production for the first half-year of 1959.



found where we sold grass-fat cows at Los Banos, Calif., for \$5.75 in April, 450-pound heifer calves \$7.50 in October, 850-pound feeder steers at \$9 in November. Maybe a few choice loads brought \$18 east of the River, but I don't feel that \$18 was a general price at that time.

I am no longer in the cow business but am still interested. I enjoy your magazine and think you are doing a good job. —Mike Pollard, Lancaster, Calif.

(The item referred to compared the advance in cost of various items. A recheck shows that \$18 was too high. Prime slaughter steers at Chicago in 1937 averaged \$14.79, so the percentage rise should have been stated as 84 instead of 51. It still figures out beef rose less than the other items listed, including milk at 108 per cent, bread 138, coffee 272, Chevrolet 250, steel 140, lumber 300 per cent.—Ed.)

THE CUTE CALF—The Mile Hi Brahman bull on your October cover was born (with long hair in below-zero weather) on our ranch at Coleville, Calif. The mother was a short-haired registered cow from south Texas and had been in the high altitude only six months when this calf was born. Interesting to us was that nature gave the calf long hair although his mother was still wearing her south Texas coat.—S. P. Cornelius, Phoenix, Ariz.

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16,800 acres 15 miles from Pierre, the State Capital. Land is slightly rolling, elevation 1,800 to 2,000, all covered with good grasses and clover. Have 750 bred 3 yr.-old heifers, 650 cows, a few calves, 40 bulls, all Angus except 100 cows; also 100 horses. Plenty of hay put up on ranch for winter. 2 sets buildings, 20 dams for stock water. 75% of ranch could be farmed to wheat, oats and barley. 300 acres alfalfa on ranch. Fenced in 8 fields. Annual rainfall 17 to 19 inches. 6 miles to Missouri River. Equipment and enough horses to run the ranch. Good hunting. Electricity and telephone. Price \$842,500. 29% cash, bal. at 5 1/2 %. This is a good ranch. If wanted can sell 16,000 acres adjoining on same basis, making total of 32,800 acres. Cattle can be purchased at market price.

Frank Hilton

5321 E. White Fresno, Calif. CL 5-4533

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3,163 total acres, 1,243 deeded, 280 acres hay cuts 6 to 900 tons. 2 modern homes. Common range. \$100,000.00 1/2 down.

500 Cows

9,000 total acres, 4,600 deeded, 250 acres hay. Lots of water. Buildings need some repair.

\$180,000.00 1/2 down.

RANCHES AND FARMS IN WYOMING OF ALL SIZES Write or call Warren Cowgill, Cowgill Realty Co., P. O. Box 346, Cody Wyo. **WYOMING RANCH AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE**

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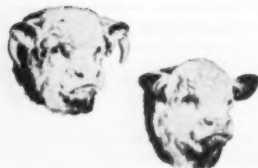
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